Volume 163 No. 26

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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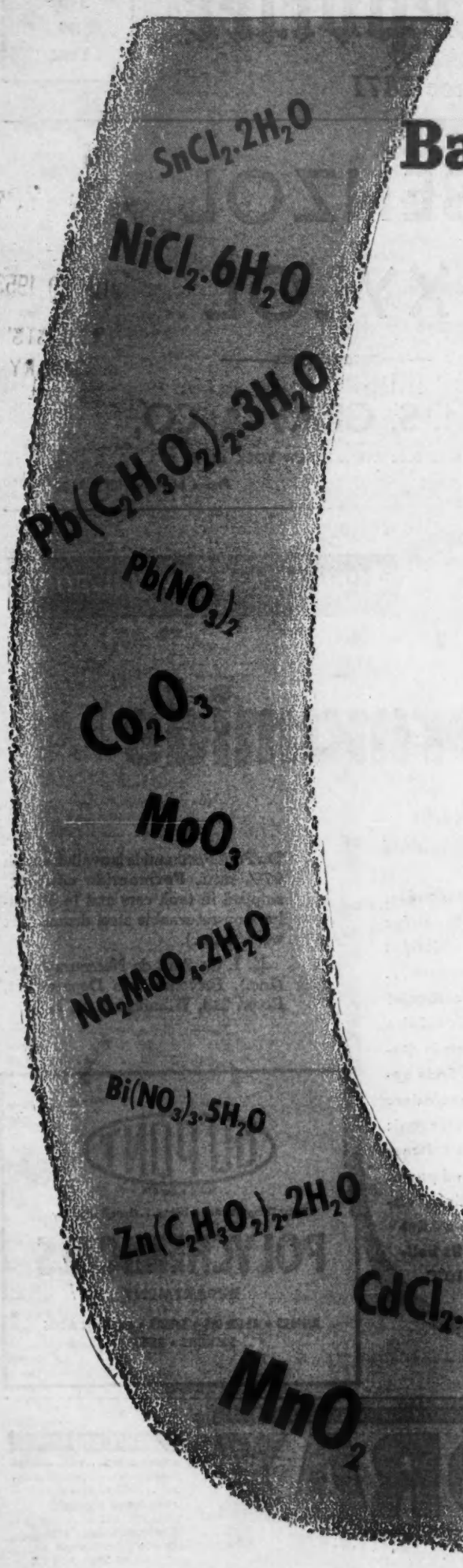

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 163 No. 26 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | June 29, 1953

Sulphur Offshore Bill Gets Senate Approval

Development of the sulphur, gas and oil and other resources of the continental shelf under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior was approved last week by the senate when it passed S. 1901 and sent it to conference with the house, which previously had passed a similar bill. The measure is the second step in settlement of the tidelands oil controversy.

Before passing the bill, the senate adopted a proviso that any funds collected by the government from mineral development operations on the shelf must be applied against national defense expenditures during the emergency and later they will go for federal aid to education. The bill fixes royalty payments on sulphur leases at 10 percent of the value of the sulphur produced, and on gas and oil at 12½ percent. Provision is also made that sulphur leases shall be awarded on the basis of sealed competitive bids.

Chemical Men Score Royalty Rate

Chemical industry spokesmen have strongly criticized the high royalty payments provided for on sulphur, claiming that 10 percent is unrealistic and probably will discourage development of this valuable mineral. Senatorial sponsors of the bill admitted that they were not familiar enough with the situation to know whether a 10 percent royalty is too high, and promised to reconsider this provision in conference. The industry has advised congress that a 5 percent royalty would be a more normal rate.

The bill which the house has passed, while providing for issuance of sulphur leases, makes no mention of the amount of royalty that shall be paid. This opens the way for the conferees to agree on a figure between zero and 10 percent as the amount to be paid. The probability is that the house provision will be adopted, leaving the Secretary of the Interior free to fix a royalty at the level deemed in the best interests of the government and industry.

During debate on the provision, Sen. Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming said that he was very much concerned about the re-

—Continued on page 82

RFC Closing Down One Alcohol Unit at Louisville

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has decided to close down one of its four alcohol units at its plant at Louisville, Ky., for production of butadiene used in the production of synthetic rubber. The unit will be closed down July 1.

Officials said that the explanation for the action is the fact that supplies of butadiene are catching up with demand and full-scale operation of the plant will no longer be required. The unit will go back into standby as before.

Congress Given Bills Opening Way for Sale of Gen'l Aniline

Bills which would open the way for sale of General Aniline & Film Corporation to private interests were introduced in congress last week by Sen. H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey and Rep. Leo W. O'Brien of New York. The legislation follows the receipt of assurance by Rep. O'Brien that Attorney General Brownell favors early sale of the chemical concern which the government had vested at the start of World War II (OPD, 6/22/53).

Under existing law, no sale of enemy owned property may be made while a case is pending in court over rightful ownership. The two bills that have been introduced are general legislation and are not limited specifically to General Aniline. They propose amendments to section 9 (a) of the trading with the enemy act so as to permit the sale by the Attorney General of any property seized during the war, regardless of private claims presently against it. Proceeds from such sales would be placed in escrow until litigation over ownership is finally adjudicated.

Sale of General Aniline has been held up because of a suit on file in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in which Interhandle, a Swiss concern, claims ownership. It is expected that the Swiss interests will be given an opportunity to testify on the bills when hearings are held by the congressional committee.

House Clears Modified Rubber Plants Measure

The house passed the modified Shaefer bill (H. R. 5728) for sale of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private industry June 25 and sent the measure to the senate where hearings were under way before the senate banking committee on a similar bill.

The house bill proposes the creation of a three-man commission, appointed by the President, to take bids on and to negotiate sales contracts for twenty-eight government-owned facilities. Members of the commission are barred from having any substantial ties with the chemical, rubber or petroleum industries.

At hearings before the senate committee, testimony was received from several oil and rubber companies supporting early passage of legislation for sale of the plants. O. V. Tracy, general manager of the chemical products department of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, pointed out that private organizations have been closely associated with the government in the development and operations of the synthetic rubber industry. He said that his company plans to make a bid for the butyl plant at Baton Rouge, La., and predicted that the market for butyl rubber will continue to expand.

Pricing Legislation at This Session Unlikely Despite New FTC Policy

A complete reversal of official viewpoint of the Federal Trade Commission on the matter of industry pricing practices that include absorption of freight by sellers, last week gave a strong boost to pending legislation to write the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) case into law, but it appeared doubtful that it can be done this session.

Several bills are pending in both the senate and house recognizing the right of sellers to discriminate in prices in good faith to meet the lower price of a competitor, but opposition to the legislation, particularly in the senate, is so strong and vocal that the congressional leadership has been unwilling to entertain any suggestions that the bills be put on the "must" calendar for passage before adjournment.

The senate judiciary committee which has the pricing legislation under its jurisdiction has yet to schedule any hearings on the several bills, while a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee held a brief one-day hearing on similar measures June 19 and then adjourned without setting a future meeting date. It was at the hearing before the house subcommittee that the new viewpoint of the FTC was disclosed.

House Group Weighing Four Bills

The house committee has four bills under consideration which would modify the Robinson-Patman act by writing the doctrine of the Standard of Indiana case into the law. In this case, the supreme court overruled the Federal Trade Commission to hold that the company acted lawfully in raising the defense of "good faith" in discriminating in prices among its customers in order to meet the equally low price of a competitor.

Rep. Chauncey Reed of Illinois, chairman of the judiciary committee and author of one of the bills (H. R. 3501), explained that for a number of years a cloud has hung over industry because of the uncertainties in law and interpretation of the law on industry pricing practices. He pointed out that businessmen have been reluctant to adopt freight absorption practices, and also they are confused as to the extent to which they may meet in good faith the lower price of a competitor.

Rep. Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, author of two other bills of similar nature (H. R. 635 and H. R. 4170), explained that it is only fair to business in these times to know exactly where it stands. He added that his bill, H. R. 4170, which is identical to the Capehart bill (S. 1377) in the senate, merely restates the rule of the supreme court in the Standard of Indiana case.

Anticipating an attack from small business organizations which have led to de-

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Antitrust Laws Study Group Planned by Attorney General

Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced last week that he plans to set up a national committee to study the antitrust laws with the view to bringing about clarity and uniformity and to insure a common-sense approach to enforcement. Speaking before the Judicial Conference of the Fourth Circuit at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 26, Mr. Brownell emphasized the great confusion that now exists in business and among lawyers over the enforcement of the laws. He outlined seven probable avenues of study.

As example of confused administration, Mr. Brownell referred to the government's suit against Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. involving the right of a third party in England—British Nylon Spinner, Ltd. He noted that the British high courts enjoyed the performance of a United States court order in this case and said that this situation has given rise to grave and basic questions of international comity and of foreign relations as well as of national security.

Among the lines of study suggested by Mr. Brownell is the Robinson-Patman act and whether it should be affirmed, eliminated or revised and whether "hard competition" is completely incompatible with "soft competition". He also proposed that the study include the question of duplication of jurisdiction by enforcement agencies and the broad and technical field of patents and trademarks and their relationships to the antitrust laws.

Glycerin Expansion Goal Gets Downward Revision

A revision in the expansion goal for the productive capacity of glycerin has been announced by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The program now calls for an overall annual capacity of 268,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955, a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds from the initial goal announced in April. The new goal represents an increase of 43,000,000 pounds over the January 1, 1951, availability of 225,000,000 pounds.

Although the capacity to produce natural glycerin already is greater than is called for under the revised goal, it is now estimated that the yield of natural glycerin in 1955 will be limited to about 140,000,000 pounds as a result of the growing displacement of soap by synthetic detergents. Therefore the revised goal will require a synthetic or fermentation glycerin capacity of 128,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955. A part of the required expansion remains unfilled. ODM stressed that no increase in natural glycerin capacity is provided under the revised goal.

Controls Bill Sent Back To Conference With House

The senate sent the controls extension bill, S. 1081, back to conference with the house June 22 after rejecting a house move to convert the Small Defense Plants Administration into a permanent Small Business Administration. The vote of rejection of the conference report was 42 to 47.

As passed by the senate originally, S. 1081 provided for a one-year extension of the present Small Defense Agency. In a move to force a speedy shutdown of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the house proposed the establishment of the permanent Small Business Administration with directions to transfer all RFC loans and applications of less than $100,000 to the new agency.

Senators argued that the effect of this would be to set up a new lending agency while still retaining the RFC in operation.

Aureomycin Name Change Hearing Held by House Unit

A subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee held a brief hearing June 25 on H.R. 5016, which would amend the antibiotic certification provisions of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act to change the name of aureomycin to chlortetracycline. Dr. Benjamin W. Carey, coordinator of research and development of Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., which discovered the drug, explained that although the material has been in use since 1947, it was only last year that the chemical structure was determined so that it could be identified by its chemical name.

The term aureomycin originally assigned to the drug was a coined word relating to the yellow color of the producing mold and the organism which produces the drug. But because the name is used in the law it became a part of the public domain, Dr. Carey explained, and cannot be registered as a trademark here. However, he added, there is nothing to prevent the name being pirated abroad and applied to low quality drugs, which is what has been occurring.

By substituting the generic term, chlortetracycline, for aureomycin, Lederle will be able to proceed in the usual manner to obtain the term aureomycin as a trademark, Dr. Carey said, and the company can then proceed through legal channels against those abroad who attempt to pirate the name or modifications of it. The legislation was also supported by the Food and Drug Administration.

Tarriff Commission Enlargement Is Voted Down by Senate Group

The senate finance committee last week refused to support the move initiated in the house for expanding the membership of the Tariff Commission and voted to report the trade agreements act extension bill, H. R. 5495, with this provision deleted and a substitute offered requiring the commission to report tie votes on escape clause actions to the President.

Consideration of the bill for passage is scheduled to come before the senate this week, and with the controversial commission "packing" provision removed, congressional leaders are confident that the measure will be approved by the senate. The finance committee eliminated the section by a vote of 12 to 3, which indicated a lack of support among senate Republicans in spite of the fact that it had been sponsored by their party members in the house.

Foreign Trade Policy Study

Provisions of the bill reducing the time limit from twelve months to nine months within which the Tariff Commission must report on escape clause investigations were not changed by the committee, but several clarifying amendments were made to a third provision, relating to the study of foreign trade policies, to make certain that the commission may study current economic policies in the light of the foreign policy.

The committee turned down a proposal to greatly broaden the terms of the bill along the lines of the original bill of Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania, and impose curbs on the President's discretionary authority to deviate from Tariff Commission recommendations in escape clause cases. The committee thought that it would be futile to modify the measure along those lines because it would probably kill any chances of extending the trade agreements act this year.

Second Simpson Bill Considered

The house ways and means committee has been considering a second bill, H.R. 5496, of Rep. Simpson to strict the President's authority under the trade agreements law, and last week Mr. Simpson introduced a revised bill embodying some of the changes which the committee thought should be made in the measure. One of these is inclusion of a provision that would put the so-called section 104 back on the statute books. This section makes it mandatory to restrict imports of fats and oils and dairy products that interfere with price support programs.

Tar Output Declined 12 Percent in 1952

United States production in 1952 of all tars (coaltar, water-gas tar and oil-gas tar) totaled 820,000,000 gallons, a decrease of 12 percent from the 932,000,000 gallons reported for 1951, according to preliminary statistics released last week by the United States Tariff Commission.

The decline in output of tar—which, the commission noted, was particularly marked in the eastern part of the United States, was attributed to further displacement of manufactured gas by natural gas, and to reduced output of tar by the coke-oven industry in the early part of the year.

The output of industrial and specification grade benzenes in 1952 amounted to 252,000,000 gallons, compared with 266,000,000 gallons in 1951. Sales of benzene in 1952 were 217,000,000 gallons, valued at $83,000,000, compared with 234,000,000 gallons, also valued at $83,000,000, in the previous year.

In 1952, production of toluene (including toluene from petroleum for use in aviation fuel) amounted to 105,000,000 gallons, slightly higher than the 101,000,000 gallons reported for 1951. Sales of toluene in 1952 were 88,000,000 gallons, valued at $25,000,000.

Output in 1952 of xylene was 72,000,000 gallons, or about 4,000,000 gallons less than in 1951. Sales of xylene in 1952 were 58,000,000 gallons, valued at $14,000,000. Crude naphthalene production in 1952 amounted to 322,000,000 pounds compared with 356,000,000 pounds in 1951. Sales in 1952 were 210,000,000 pounds, valued at $12,000,000.

Production of creosote oil in the United States in 1952 was 139,000,000 gallons, slightly less than the 151,000,000 gallons reported for 1951. The output of road tar in 1952 was 112,000,000 gallons, compared with 143,000,000 gallons in 1951.

Pfizer Names de Noyelles Manager of Chemical Sales

Appointment of Marshal N. de Noyelles as manager and Frank Black as assistant manager of the chemical sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., was announced today by John E. McKeen, president. Mr. de Noyelles, who has been serving as assistant manager of chemical sales, succeeds the late Robert H. Briggs. Mr. Black has been serving as manager of medical chemical sales. Mr. McKeen also announced the promotion of Paul E. Weber to the post of national field sales manager. He has been western regional sales manager in the chemical division.

Except for a period of army service during World War I, Mr. de Noyelles has been associated with Pfizer since 1916. Prior to his appointment as assistant sales manager, earlier this year, he served in a series of sales capacities, including regional sales representative, eastern regional sales manager, and national field sales manager.

Mr. Black joined Pfizer in 1945 as an assistant regional sales manager, following a sales career with the Burroughs Wellcome Company. He was made manager of medicinal chemical sales for the division in 1949. Mr. Weber joined the company in 1938. Following four years in the navy, he rejoined Pfizer in 1946 as a sales representative. In 1949, he was appointed western regional sales manager.

Foreign-Aid Extension Wins Approval of House

The house voted to extend the foreign-aid program for another year beginning June 30 after rejecting many amendments offered from the floor June 19.

The bill, H. R. 5710, which now goes to the senate, calls for appropriations of $4,998,000,000, which is $2,602,000,000 under the budget estimates of the previous administration, and $890,000,000 less than the present administration's request. One of the amendments adopted stresses congressional policy favoring greater use of surplus commodities in the foreign aid program.

Fumaric Acid Production Unit Completed by Swope

Swope Oil & Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has announced the completion of a plant for the production of fumaric acid. The new product is being produced in one grade only, and, according to Swope, conforms in total acidity, ash and color with requirements for food grade fumaric acid. The company also produces cresylic acid, phthalate plasticizers and other organic chemicals.

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Dr. Flemming Is Confirmed By Senate as ODM Director

Dr. Arthur S. Flemming was approved unanimously by the senate June 32 for appointment as director of the reorganized Office of Defense Mobilization. He previously had been serving as acting director.

ODM was put more or less on a permanent basis recently under a reorganization plan transferring the planning functions of the National Securities Resources Board and certain of its other functions to the agency, and given the job of setting up a program for converting industry to a full mobilization basis if the need becomes necessary.

One of the first actions which will be taken by ODM will be to resurvey the production goals and facilities expansion programs from the viewpoint of their adequacy in a period of full mobilization. The agency also will have considerable to say in the matter of location of new facilities, both from a security standpoint and the economic viewpoint.

Mines Bureau Candidate Withdraws After Criticism

Tom Lyon bowed out as a candidate for the post of director of the Bureau of Mines June 24 as a result of a storm of criticism against his nomination in the senate.

During hearings before the senate interior committee, it developed that Mr. Lyon draws a $5,000 pension annually from the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, which can be rescinded at any time. He was also extremely critical of the federal mine safety law which he would be called upon to administer.

After the hearings and the resulting criticism from the senate members who would pass on the nomination, Mr. Lyon asked that his name be wtihdrawn, leaving the way for the President to make another selection.

Copper Agreement Signed By DMPA, Private Firm

A contract calling for the production of 5,500,000 pounds of copper from a deposit known as the Old Reliable Mine in the Bunker Hill district of Pinal County, Arizona, has been signed by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency and the Copper Creek Consolidated Mining Company, Tucson, it has been announced.

The copper will be extracted by caving the ore underground and leaching it with water and sulphuric acid without removing the ore from the mine. DMPA officials pointed out that while leaching is a common method of recovering copper from oxidized ores in open pit operations, it has seldom been used on underground deposits without first bringing the ore to the surface.

There already are two tunnels into the Old Reliable ore body, and some copper has been produced by underground leaching, DMPA officials said. This work, plus studies by the Bureau of Mines, indicates that the process can be employed on a commercial scale without hauling the ore out of the mine.

DMPA will advance the company no money for the project, but will buy all refined copper produced under the contract, up to 5,500,000 pounds, at a price of 29 cents a pound, f.o.b. common carrier's conveyance, Midwest points.

At its own expense, estimated at $150,000, the company will prepare the ore body for leaching and will construct a copper precipitating plant to recover the copper from the leach water. Production of copper precipitates will get under way in six months, and the company will arrange with a refinery for converting the precipitates to high-grade metal. Production under the contract is to be completed by June 30, 1956.

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Price Index Advances

The overall OPD index advanced 0.11 point last week. The botanicals and oils, fats and waxes markets registered the greatest index advances. Among items increased in the botanicals market were Spanish paprika and southern ginseng root. Reduced were laurel leaves, pink and senega roots. Copra, lard and soybean meal were raised in the oils, fats and waxes market, while reductions included palm, tung, safflower and corn oils.

In the essential oils market, spike lavender oil was higher. Reduced items included anisic aldehyde, benzaldehyde and cetyl alcohol. Castor pomace, dried blood and tankage were reduced in the agricultural chemicals section.

The textile and leather chemicals market featured lower quotations on potato starch, tapioca flour and valonia beards and cups.

The heavy chemicals market was fairly active last week. Magnesite, potassium stannate and several tin salts wer. higher, while quicksilver declined. The coal chemicals, petroleum derivatives and drugs and fine chemicals markets were unchanged.

Dammar gum, shellac and lead naphthenate and tallate were up in the protective coatings materials market. Red vermilion quicksilver was reduced.

Except for twelve changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Copra, $12.50 per ton (76).
Gum, dammar No. 1 Singapore, 1c. per lb. (71).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Lead naphthenate, 16%, ¼c. per lb. (71).
24%, ½c. per lb.
solid, 37%, ¾c. per lb.
Tallate, 16%, ¼c. per lb.
24%, ½c. per lb.
Magnesite, chemical grade, $10 per ton (40).
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
Lavender, spike, Spanish, 10c. per lb. (68).
Sage, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb. (68).
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (40).
Shellac, lemon No. 1, 3c. per lb. (71).
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (40).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (76).
Tin chloride, 0.6c. per lb. (40).
Crystals, 0.5c. per lb.
Sulphate, 0.4c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 0.5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, cetyl, extra, 5c. per lb. (68).
Anisic aldehyde, 5c. per lb. (68).
Benzaldehyde, NF, 4c. per lb. (68).
Benzyl salicylate, 10c. per lb. (68).
Castor pomace, $2 per ton (46).
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Linseed meal, extracted, $1 per ton (76).
Methylheptin carbonate, $4 per lb. (68).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Palm, ½ to ¾c. per lb. (76).
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb. (76).
Pimento leaf, 10c. per lb. (68).
Safflower, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Potato starch, mills, Maine, ¼c. per lb. (53).
Quicksilver, $4 per flask (40).
Red vermilion, quicksilver, 3c. per lb. (71).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Tapioca flour, Java, ¼c. per lb. (53).
Tin metal, 2¼c. per lb. (40).
Valonia beards, $1 per ton (53).
Cups, $1 per ton.
Extract, ¼c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 26, 1953	June 19, 1953	June 27, 1952
106.22	106.11	109.67

FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

The Food and Drug Administration has amended its regulations for certification of antibiotics to provide for the following changes:—

For an improved method of assay for penicillin - streptomycin - bacitracin dental paste; the optional use of probenecid in the manufacture of buffered penicillin powder; certification of aureomycin powder intended solely for use as an ingredient in the drinking water of animals; a reduction in the number of immediate containers of aureomycin powder required to be submitted for certification-test purposes from a minimum of twenty and a maximum of 100 to a minimum and maximum of five and twelve, respectively, and an increase in the certification fee for each immediate container of this preparation in the certification sample; and a change in the labeling provisions for bacitracin-neomycin with vasoconstrictor, which authorizes storage of solutions prepared from the drug for a period of three weeks at room temperature if the person who requests certification has proved his drug to be stable for such period of time.

Plastics, Resins Output Dipped Slightly in '52

US production in 1952 of all synthetic plastics and resin materials as a group (except cellulosics) amounted to 2,334,000,000 pounds, slightly below the 2,441,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to a preliminary statistics issued last week by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 totaled 2,044,000,000 pounds, valued at $727,000,000, compared with 2,024,000,000 pounds, valued at $711,000,000 in the previous year.

In 1952, styrene resins, including styrene alkyd polyesters, were the class of resins produced in the largest quantity. Production of these resins in 1952 was 425,000,000 pounds, compared with an output of 394,000,000 pounds in 1951. Sales of styrene resins in 1952 amounted to 392,000,000 pounds, valued at $133,000,000.

Production of phenolic and other tar-acid resins declined in 1952, production of which amounted to 393,000,000 pounds, compared with 474,000,000 pounds in 1951. Sales in 1952 were 345,000,000 pounds, valued at $93,000,000.

The total output in 1952 of vinyl resins as a group (on a resin content basis) was 420,000,000 pounds — about 56,000,000 pounds less than in 1951. Sales were 400,000,000 pounds, valued at $174,000,000.

Production of urea and melamine resins in 1952 amounted to 227,000,000 pounds, compared with 237,000,000 pounds in 1951. Sales in 1952 were 220,000,000 pounds, valued at $64,000,000, compared with 214,000,000 pounds, also valued at $64,000,000, in the previous year. Other important plastic materials are polyethylene, acrylic, and polyamide resins.

Monsanto Names Lum Head Of Its Organics Development

James H. Lum has been appointed director of development for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Lum, who has been development manager of Monsanto's phosphate division, will take over his new position July 1. He will succeed Alfred T. Loeffler, director of development since Janury, 1951, who has accepted an executive position with the chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemicals Corporation, New York. (See story elsewhere on this page.)

Mr. Lum has been with Monsanto since 1936 when the company acquired the Thomas & Hochwalt Laboratories at Dayton, Ohio, and formed its central research department. He was a group leader there until 1942, and in 1945 was named assistant research director. The following year he was appointed executive director of the Clinton National Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tenn., an atomic energy installation then operated by Monsanto.

Mr. Lum was managing director of Monsanto's Australian subsidiary, Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd., from 1947 until 1951, and was appointed deevlopment manager of the phosphate division in 1952.

Food Machinery Appointee

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has announced the appointment of Alfred T. Loeffler as assistant vice-president of its Chemical Divisions. Mr. Loeffler becomes administrative assistant to Ernest Hart, executive vice-president of Chemical Divisions, with headquarters in the divisions' administrative offices in New York.

Ammonia Plant to Be Built By Nat'l Distillers in Illinois

A new plant for the production of synthetic ammonia and fertilizer nitrogen compounds will be built at Tuscola, Ill., by National Distillers Products Corporation, it was announced today by John E. Bierwirth, president of National Distillers. The plant, which will have an annual rated capacity of 50,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia, will cost in the neighborhood of $7,000,000. Production is expected to begin in January, 1955.

The project will include facilities for the conversion of part of the ammonia into nitric acid, which will be transformed into ammonium nitrate by reaction with more ammonia. In turn, the ammonium nitrate will be used in the manufacture of nitrogen solutions. To obtain the nitrogen needed in making ammonia, an air liquefaction process will be used. By-product oxygen production from this operation will amount to 75 tons daily.

National Distillers will get the necessary hydrogen ready-made as a byproduct of National Petrochemicals Corporation's ethylene plant which is now under construction at Tuscola. This method of obtaining hydrogen, it was pointed out, differs from that employed by most ammonia plants in the country—decomposition of natural gas. National Distiller's technical staff claims that the use of byproduct hydrogen is more economical than natural gas for the production of ammonia from the standpoint of both capital cost and production cost.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks' plan to revitalize the Commerce department and make it an agency where business can feel assured that its views will be known and respected in government is rapidly taking definite shape. In his speech at Atlantic City before the National Sales Executives earlier this month (OPD, 6/15/53), Mr. Weeks mentioned his hopes that the department would be a "business services agency." It now develops that such an agency is being set up within the department.

Undersecretary Walter Williams described it the other day as a "Business Services Administration"—an agency in fact rather than in name—within the department to continue those functions of the National Production Authority which may be necessary after July 1 and to provide effective services for business. It will be the principal contact between business and the department. It will be composed of some twenty-three industry divisions, headed up by WOC directors from industry and staffed with career personnel.

The chemical industry will be strongly represented by division consisting of fifty or more employees, and broken down into sections for drugs, agricultural chemicals, plastics, protective coatings, etc. The chemical division will be exceeded in size only by the steel division. The rubber industry will be allied with the chemical industry in the division, which is about the only feature of the reorganization that the chemical industry does not care for. Industry spokesmen would rather that the rubber industry have its own separate division.

A. K. O'Keefe, who is on leave from the United States Rubber Company and present director of the chemicals and rubber products division of NPA, is expected to head up the chemical division in the new setup at least until September 1 when his present "tour" of duty in Washington comes to a close. The Business Services Administration, parent organization for the chemicals division, is expected to be headed by H. B. McCoy, present acting administrator of NPA and a career employee of the department. BSA probably will have a staff of 600 and a budget of around $7,000,000.

Fate of Gov't Fuels Plant in Doubt

Now that the administration has decided that enough is known about synthetic liquid fuels produced from coal to no longer justify heavy expenditures to demonstrate the possibilities for industry, the question arises as to what is to be done with the huge demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo.

The plant was closed down a month ago by Secretary of the Interior McKay and turned over to the General Services Administration as "excess." GSA, in turn, dumped it back on the military whence

—Continued on page 38

Hercules Chooses Nixon New Chairman of Board

Anson B. Nixon has been elected chairman of the board of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Nixon, who resigned as vice-president of the company to accept the board chairmanship, succeeds Charles A. Higgins, who resigned as chairman of the board and a member of the finance committee. Mr. Higgins, who left his post as president of Hercules April 29 in keeping with retirement policies of the company, will remain as a member of the board of directors.

At the same time, Albert E. Forster, president of Hercules, was elected a member of the company's finance committee, to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Higgins' resignation. Mr. Forster was elected president of the company when Mr. Higgins resigned in April.

Anson B. Nixon

Mr. Nixon has served as vice-chairman of the board of directors since last year. He has also served as general manager of both the Hercules' cellulose products department and the naval stores department, two of the company's six operating departments. He became a member of the board of directors in 1932.

The new board chairman joined Hercules in 1915 as a chemist at the company's Kenvil, N. J., plant. In the next twelve years, he served at various times in executive capacities in the San Diego, Calif.; Parlin, N. J., and Kenvil plants, and in the Hercules industrial research department.

Pfizer Acquires Chicago Vitamin Specialty House

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., announced last week that the company has contracted to purchase the outstanding stock of J. B. Roerig & Co., Chicago pharmaceutical house specializing in vitamin preparations, effective July 31. The Roerig firm, with net sales of nearly $6,000,000 last year, will be operated as an independent subsidiary of Pfizer.

Announcement of the Roerig acquisition followed by only a few days the revelation by Pfizer of plans to market a complete line of hormone products in cooperation with Syntex, S. A., steroid manufacturer of Mexico and Puerto Rico (OPD, 6/22/53). In discussing the purchase of Roerig, Pfizer spokesmen emphasized the Chicago firm's status as an independent subsidiary. It will continue operations with its products under the Roerig label and with present personnel.

Principal Roerig products include "Obron," a vitamin and hematinic supplement for pregnancy; "Viterra," a vitamin and mineral supplement to remedy deficiencies of these nutritional elements; "Darthronol," a vitamin preparation used in the treatment of arthritis; "Heptuna Plus," a hematinic containing vitamins and minerals for control of anemias and "Amplus," a vitamin-amphetamine combination for combating obesity.

Velsicol Corp. Completes Addition to Memphis Plant

Velsicol Corporation, a division of the Arvey Corporation, Chicago, has completed a $2,000,000 addition to its Memphis, Tenn., plant, it was announced last week by Joseph Regenstein, jr., president. The addition is already in full-scale production on chlorine, liquid caustic, hydrogen gas and bleach.

The new unit, which will produce some 88,000 pounds of liquid chlorine and 110,000 pounds of caustic per day, includes a salt storage and brine preparation area, a caustic preparation area, a caustic evaporation building, a rectifier installation, an expanded electrolytic cell room and a chlorine liquefaction building.

Monomethylstyrene Heads Tax Aid List

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced the issuance of tax certificates for eight projects in the area of the chemical industry during the period June 4 to 17. Largest chemical tax write-off award was for an American Cyanamid Company monomethylstyrene plant at Avondale, La., on which 60 percent of an investment amounting to $7,840,000 was allowed.

Altogether the agency issued 160 certificates during the two-week period, covering projects valued at $357,424,059. Included were certificates to the Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Superior, Wis., covering a crude oil pipeline valued at $46,799,200, of which 25 percent was allowed for accelerated tax amortization; Delaware-Alaskan Steamship Company, Huston, Tex., for waterways transportation facilities valued at $42,000,000, of which 50 percent was allowed, and American Enka Corporation, Lowland, Tenn., for a nylon fiber plant costing $35,000,000, of which 40 percent was allowed.

The other seven projects in the chemical industry area were:—

Methylene chloride—Stauffer Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., $2,118,600 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Nickel alloys — International Nickel Company, Huntington, W. Va., $136,700 invested and 50 percent allowed.

Nitrogen — Hofman Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J., $37,056 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Oxygen—Steele Gases, Inc., Forest Park, Ill., $41,400 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Phosphatic fertilizers—Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Pasadena, Tex., $1,200,000 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Sulphur—Signal Oil & Gas Company, Tioga, N. D., $345,127 invested and 70 percent allowed.

Mercuric Acetate Production Costs Cut by Becco Method

A new lower cost method of making mercuric acetate was announced last week by the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Patents for the new process are pending.

Current methods of production commercially depend on starting with a mercury salt, rather than the metal, because of the poor reactivity of the metal with acetic acid. The new Becco process, it was pointed out, is based on direct simultaneous reaction of peracetic acid and glacial acetic acid on the metal to produce a precipitate of mercurous acetate. This is then converted to soluble mercuric acetate simply by heating in the presence of excess acetic acid.

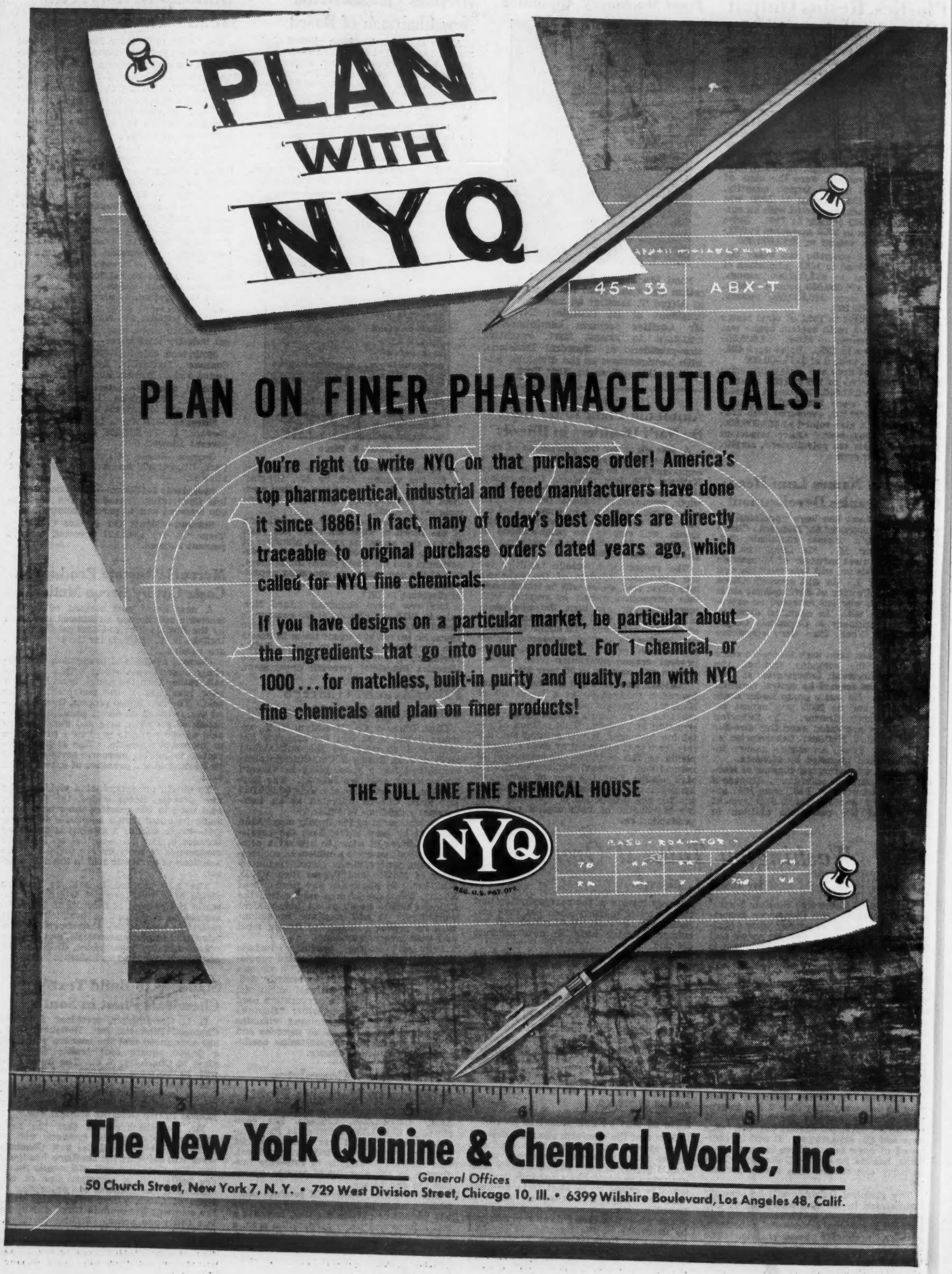
To obtain uncontaminated yields by the new process, Becco stated, the peracetic acid used in the reaction must have been made by other than a sulphuric acid catalyst—nitric acid as a catalyst is preferred because of low cost—so that no insoluble compounds of mercury are formed in the reactions of peracetic acid in the new process.

The new method is said to produce yields of a pure product which are virtually 100 percent of theoretical. Mercuric acetate is important in producing other materials such as the phenylmercury acetates used in pharmaceuticals, and in other organo-mercury insecticides, disinfectants, and fungicides used in industry.

Standard to Build Textile Chemicals Plant in South

L. L. Grombacher, president, Standard Chemical Products, Inc., Hoboken, N. J., has announced that the concern will erect a 50,000 square foot textile chemicals plant in Charlotte, N. C. The investment will be between $500,000 and $750,000. The plant will be T-shaped to allow for future expansion and, ultimately, Mr. Grombacher stated, the plant may be expanded to five times its original size.

Mr. Grombacher said that the main office and plant of the company will remain in Hoboken and the new Charlotte plant will serve as the southern headquarters. The Charlotte unit will supply Southern mills with a complete line of oils, chemicals, and finishes for processing all types of fibers, yarns, and fabrics which the company has manufactured during the last thirty-one years. Besides increasing the production of its regular line of textile chemicals, Standard will also start production of new developments which will be announced shortly, it was stated.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Association Meetings

This Week

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Utah hotel, Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., September 24-25.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30-December 5.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn., Pocono Manor, Pa., September 24-27.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., August 25-26

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Plant Science Seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 10-15.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29-30.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 9.

Sherman of Grinnell College Named 1953 Iowa Medalist

Prof. Leo P. Sherman of Grinnell College has won the 1953 Iowa medal of the American Chemical Society's Iowa section, it has been announced by Dr. Robert E. Buckles of the State University of Iowa, chairman of the award committee. The medal will be presented to Prof. Sherman at a banquet on November 6.

Dr. Sherman, who retires from active teaching this year, has been a member of the Grinnell faculty since 1917, and was head of the department of chemistry for twenty-three years. In addition to teaching courses in all the principal branches of chemistry, he has directed a chemistry seminar, headed the advanced course in inorganic chemistry, and taken an influential part in the planning of the new science building on the Grinnell campus.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, June 28, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

June winds up the half year at a high rate of industrial activity. Production zoomed early in the month to satisfy shipping requirements prior to general vacation periods in late June and July. Order books, though still substantial, took another dip during the month, some of this due also to vacation plant closings. Seasonal summer slowness is expected more nearly to approach the normal trend than at any time since the war. Industrial buyers have evidently discounted the possible effects of peace or continued fighting in Korea.

Steel price advances have not yet set off an inflationary price spiral. Purchasing executives feel that consumer resistance, production capacities and strong competition will restrain such a movement. Inventories of unworked purchased materials continue a slow decline. Employment slightly up, with a new crop of workers released from schools. It is noticeable that many wage disputes and demands are being quickly settled. Buying policy continues very conservative. Nothing in the June reports by these purchasing executives indicates anticipation of any drastic change, up or down, in the near future.

Commodity Prices

Wage boosts have put steel in the lead of price advances in June. Other commodities have followed a supply-demand pattern, with increases about balancing decreases. Over-all, prices continue the tendency to level off. Resistance to higher costs by consumers and keener competition by producers are restraining influences on price movements.

Inventories

Industrial inventories are slightly down from last month. More members show some inventory build-up this month than in the previous two months, in order to maintain working stocks during suppliers' vacation close-downs in July. The predominant inventory policy is to hold to the lowest operating level, considering the current short procurement lead time of most materials.

Employment

The number of employees is up a bit in June. Outdoor work and student summer jobs account for most of the increase. Still further cutbacks are being made in premium pay for overtime. Many scattered strikes and threats of strikes have been settled this month.

Buying Policy

In line with the restricted inventory policy and steadily increasing availability of most materials, the range of forward commitments has been reduced again this month. Seventy-four percent are in the hand-to-mouth to sixty-day brackets, the most conservative policy reported in many months.

Specific Commodity Changes

Steel went up again, following wage agreements, and is the important price change of the month. Other items were up and down within a modest range. Increased were:—Abrasives, acids, ammonia, burlap, carbon, caustic soda, chlorine, gasoline (some areas), lead, natural gas, sulphur, steel and steel scrap.

On the down side were:—Used cars, coal, food items, lumber, linseed oil, scrap paper, resin, soap, tallow, cotton yarn, tin and turpentine. Hard to get items included:—Aluminum, nickel, polyethylene, toluene and some steel. Containers, copper and some steel were easing.

Canada

Canadian production and order books are higher than in the United States. Prices have generally caught up to the United States levels. Inventories are somewhat higher. Employment is growing. Buying policies are a bit more extended. Industrial plant expansion and new industries are on the increase. Businessmen are optimistic but cautious.

Opium Control Accord Signed by 17 Countries

An interim protocol on production and distribution of opium was signed June 23 by representatives of seventeen countries at United Nations headquarters in New York. The pact, in preparation at an international parley since May 11, will come into force upon ratification by twenty-five nations, including three producing and exporting and three manufacturing states. The document will remain open for signatures for the remainder of this year.

The accord provides for a cut in opium production from 2,000 tons to 500 tons annually. In effect, the provisional agreement, which stipulates rules that will govern the production and trade in opium, limits use of the narcotic to medical and scientific purposes. It represents the culmination of international efforts that began in 1909, when the Shanghai Conference on Narcotics met, and will be administered by a Central Opium Board until a single convention on all types of narcotics can be completed and adopted.

Governments whose representatives signed the protocol were the following:—Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Korean Republic, Liechtenstein, the Philippines, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, Vietnam and Western Germany.

In addition, thirty-one countries signed the final act of the conference, indicating they propose to examine its provisions and to affix their signatures to the protocol if they find it acceptable. Notable by their absence were the Soviet Union and its satellites. They neither participated in the parley nor signed the protocol, viewing the accord as having little or no significance.

Chemical Industries Show Is Moving to Philadelphia

Announcement has been made that the Exposition of Chemical Industries, held in New York almost continuously since 1915 will move to Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, for its twenty-fourth biennial run, November 30 to December 5. A substantial increase in exhibit area will make it the largest display of its of its kind ever held. Many former exhibitors are taking advantage of the new move by planning expanded layouts, while nearly one hundred new exhibitors have already engaged space.

Medicinals Production, Sales Dropped in 1952

The total production of medicinals in the United States during 1952 was 67,000,000 pounds, a decline of 9 percent from the output of 74,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, the United States Tariff Commission revealed last week. Sales in 1952 totaled 51,000,000 pounds, valued at $430,000,000, compared with 58,000,000 pounds, valued at $504,000,000 in 1951—a decrease of 12 percent in quantity and 15 percent in value.

Total production of antibiotics for medicinal purposes in 1952 was 1,500,000 pounds—201,000 pounds more than the output reported for 1951. Sales in 1952 totaled 1,300,000 pounds, valued at $267,000,000, compared with 1,100,000 pounds, valued at $317,000,000 in 1951. Production in 1952 of penicillin salts amounted to 671,000 pounds (342,000,000,000,000 International units), compared with 625,000 pounds (319,000,000,000,000 International units), in 1951. Production of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin in 1952 were 337,000 pounds and 50,000 pounds, respectively.

The combined output of other medicinal antibiotics, such as aureomycin, chloroamphenicol, and terramycin, totaled 425,000 pounds in 1952. Sales in 1952 of these products amounted to 391,000 pounds, valued at $145,000,000. In 1952, production of antibiotics (nonmedicinal) for animal feed supplements totaled 258,000 pounds. Sales were 172,000 pounds, valued at $17,000,000.

The output in 1952 of barbituric acid derivatives was 537,000 pounds, compared with 789,000 pounds in 1951. Production in 1952 of acetylsalicylic acid amounted to 13,300,000 pounds—slightly less than the output of 13,500,000 pounds in 1951. The output of sulpha drugs in 1952 declined to 5,800,000 pounds from the 6,400,000 pounds reported for 1951.

RFC Names New Counsel

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has appointed George E. McConley general counsel of the agency to succeed Solis Horwitz, who has tendered his resignation, effective July 3. Mr. McConley has been assistant general counsel of RFC for the past five years.

NRL 30th Anniversary To Be Marked July 2

Lewis L. Strauss, special assistant to President Eisenhower on atomic energy matters and former member of the Atomic Energy Commission, will be the principal speaker at the observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., on July 2, it was announced last week by Capt. W. H. Beltz, USN, director of the laboratory. High military and other government officials and prominent civilian scientists are expected to witness the ceremonies which commemorate the formal establishment of the naval laboratory on July 2, 1923.

Following a brief formal program the laboratory buildings will be open for inspection of unclassified work and equipment by the families of the laboratory employees and invited guests, according to Dr. E. O. Hulburt, director of research.

Edison Father of NRL

Although the Naval Research Laboratory was not officially established until 1923, its establishment was recommended by Thomas Alva Edison and his colleagues on the naval consulting board in 1915. Their proposal for a naval laboratory, to be staffed largely by civilian scientists, and to do experimental research work, was approved by congress in 1916. World War I, however, delayed the formal opening. In 1946, the laboratory became a part of the newly established Office of Naval Research.

At the time it was opened, the Laboratory comprised four buildings, housing less than one hundred employees of two scientific divisions—radio and sound. The main establishment, at the original location on the Potomac River in southwest Washington, now includes fifty major buildings on grounds of about fifty-five acres. In addition, the laboratory has a field test station on Chesapeake Bay, about forty miles from the main laboratory, where ships and planes can be maneuvered. There are now twelve scientific divisions—three in radio, one each in sound, chemistry, electricity, mechanics, metallurgy, nucleonics, optics, radiation and systems. The laboratory staff, including administrative, shop, and service personnel, now numbers more than 3,000 men and women.

Scope of Laboratory's Work

Scientific "problems" may be originated by the scientists, or may be submitted by other agencies. Work is done for, or in cooperation with, all naval bureaus, the other armed services, and various Government agencies—particularly the Atomic Energy Commission. Basic research, applied research, development and test of first models of completed equipment are included in the scope of the laboratory's scientific program.

Among its many developments, the laboratory, in 1942, originated the process for the separation of the isotopes of uranium by thermal diffusion in a compound of uranium. NRL chemists have developed improved materials, technics, and equipment for fighting oil and gasoline fires; synthetic lubricants and greases for extreme temperatures; protective coatings of men and material, and a host of other contributions in the fields of organic and inorganic chemistry.

DuPont Doctor Honored For Work With Alcoholics

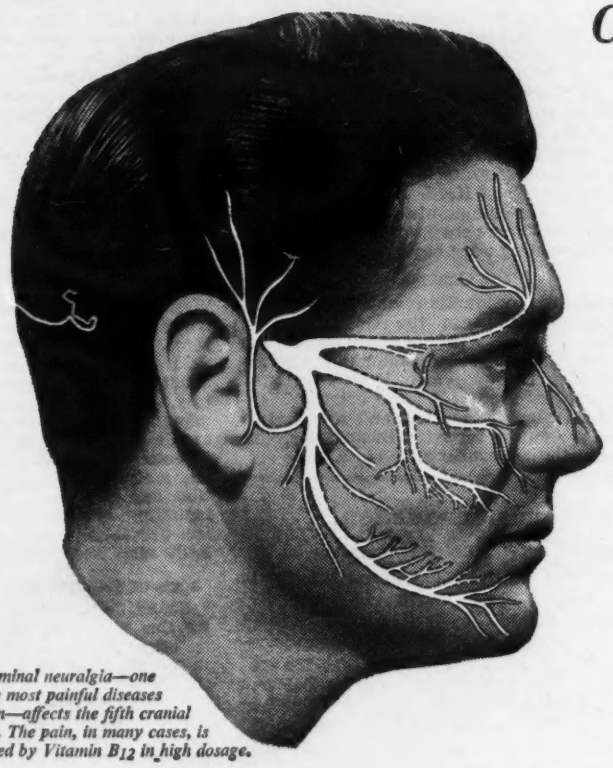
Dr. George H. Gehrmann, medical director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., was honored last week for his "leadership and courage" in furthering the treatment of alcoholics. He received a citation of merit from the Malvern Institute for Alcoholism and Psychiatric Studies, the first such award ever given by the institute.

Dr. Gehrmann has been instrumental in developing the program of Alcoholics Anonymous for employees of the duPont Company and in the communities where its plants are located. In announcing the citation, Dr. C. Nelson Davis, founder and director of the institute, noted that Dr. Gehrmann had pioneered in two fields: industrial medicine and alcoholism. He played "a dramatic role" in fostering these things "and he was risking his professional career in advocating them in those days," Dr. Davis said.

Food Technologists Elect

The Institute of Food Technologists has elected Dr. Berton S. Clark president of the organization. Dr. Clark is scientific director of the research and technical department of the American Can Company, New York.

New Uses for Vitamin B_{12}



Trigeminal neuralgia—one of the most painful diseases known—affects the fifth cranial nerve. The pain, in many cases, is relieved by Vitamin B_{12} in high dosage.

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Relieves Pain of Neurologic Disorders

Recent clinical reports confirm the effectiveness of massive parenteral B_{12} doses (1,000 micrograms) in relieving the pain characteristic of trigeminal neuralgia, diabetic and certain other types of neuritis. [1, 2]

These developments forecast new markets for Vitamin B_{12} and focus attention on the many advantages of the crystalline Merck product. The purity, potency, stability, and lack of toxicity of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}, plus the fact that it is the only form of this vitamin official in the U.S.P., make it a preferred ingredient for formulating oral and parenteral products. Your inquiries are cordially invited.

1. Sanchetta, S. M., Ayres, P. R., and Scott, R. W.: *Ann. Int. Med.* 35:*1028, November 1951.*
2. Fields, W. S., and Hoff, H. E.: *Neurology* 2:*131, March–April 1952.*

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P. Merck

CALL MERCK FOR VITAMINS

Vitamin A Palmitate
Solution of Vitamin A Palmitate in Corn Oil
Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampuls
Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Niacin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Niacinamide U.S.P.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Triturations of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
Vitamin B_{12} Solids
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
Sodium Ascorbate
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Choline Chloride

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - .29
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½ - .30
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide fib dms., c.l. dlvd, lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
per ton higher.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetortholuilidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.65
tech. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.83

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l. lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate tech. dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 9.65 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works. 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00

tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP dms. works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls, same basis, lb. .53 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech. bbls., frt equald lb 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —

Battery, cbys, c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric natural, dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Caprylic, dms lb. .34¾ - .36

Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼

USP, gran. fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½

Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¼ - .26½
tankcars lb. .23½ - —
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27½
tankcars lb. .24¼ - —

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼ - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .13¼

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —

204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .93 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 - —

200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.

Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Digiycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475 - .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - .1625

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls, frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —

Glucolic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ - .31½
dms lb. .14½ - —
cbys. lb. .17½ - —

Glutamic 99½% laevo fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Gums 65
Heavy Chemicals 40
Lacquer Materials 71
Leather Chemicals 53
Naval Stores 71

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.75
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —

22°, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —

J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Kocts, bbls, frt alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17¼ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¼ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 - —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - 11.93
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 - 12.50

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .38¾ - .40
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2020 - .2070
water-white, dms lb. .3320 - .2370

Maleic, cryst, powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½ - .80

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Naphthenic, 220-250 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85

58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —

94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks lb. .10¼ - —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½ - .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾ - —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.75
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —

22°, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —

J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Kocts, bbls, frt alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17¼ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¼ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 - —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - 11.93
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 - 12.50

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .38¾ - .40
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2020 - .2070
water-white, dms lb. .3320 - .2370

Maleic, cryst, powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½ - .80

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Naphthenic, 220-250 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85

58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —

94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks lb. .10¼ - —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½ - .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾ - —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Abbreviations

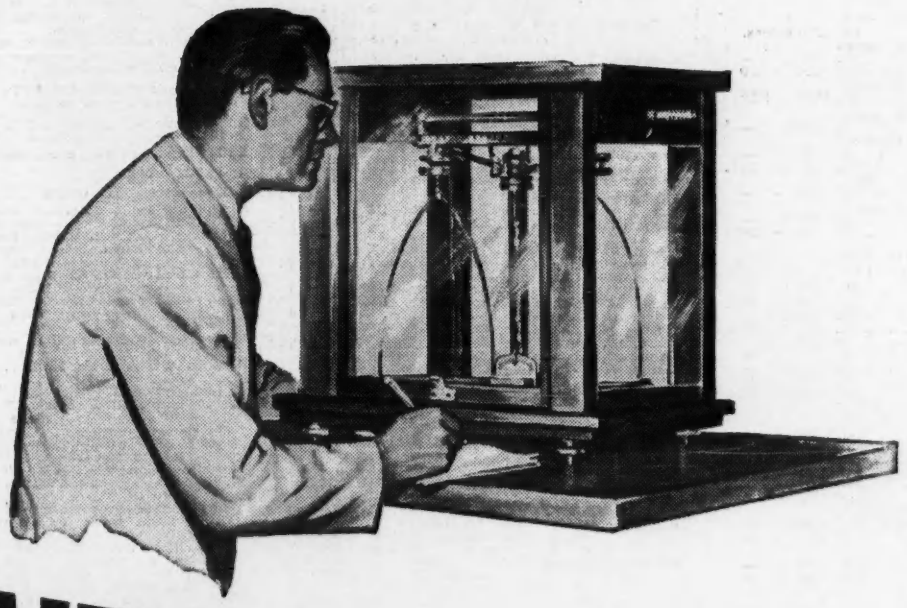
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		exp.	expressed	powd.	powdered
		F	fahrenheit	precip.	precipitated
		ferment.	fermentation	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w w	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Palm oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.12¼-	.13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works	lb	1.74	1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	2.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.55	2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.05	4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works	lb	1.59	1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb	.92	1.04
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
tech., dms. 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.90	—
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.30	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.80	8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.10	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09½
Picric, NF, bbls	lb.	.55	—
dms. small	lb	.81	.87
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.263	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	.243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls	lb	2.76	2.99
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., works	gal	.36	—
whse.	gal	.504	—
Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S. bbls., works	lb	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.38	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.46	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls.	lb.	.41	—
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.48	—
powder, bbls.	lb.	.53	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.15	.15¾
single, dist., dms	lb.	.14½-	.15¾
Stearic, double pressed bgs	lb.	.11	.12¼
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.11¾
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¼-	.14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	62	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.20	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.45	—
tanks works ton.		18.60	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.25	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.55	3.35
tanks, works ton.		22.35	—
98%, tanks, works ton.		23.50	—
99-100%, tanks, works ton.		23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt equald.	lb	09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.11¼-	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald	lb	13¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	14¾-	.20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.		25.00	—
40% tanks, works ton.		29.00	—
65% tanks, works ton.		39.50	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10¾
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.10½-	.11¾
Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb	1.65	1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech. dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric USP, dom, 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l	lb.	.37	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.39	—
small dms	lb.	.41	.47
imported, bgs	lb.	.27	—
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic dms. c.l., works works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5 T)			
Tungstic, tech., bgs., works	lb	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms.	lb	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works	lb	44½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb	45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
ACTH, bots	gm.	20.00	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	2.00	2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb.	2.50	2.65
Agaric, white, bls	lb	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.50	2.52
powder, bbls.	lb.	2.54	2.56
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.05	1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.65	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15	—
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾-	.36
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	33¾	.36.
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾-	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	43	—
tanks, works	lb.	40	—
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks frt. alld E	lb.	.21½-	—
tertiary, dms. c.l. frt. alld E.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.79
tech., dms, dlvd	lb.	.47½-	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Cetyl, extra fib. cns., 500-lb lots or more	lb.	.73	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	1.15
NF, fib. cns. 140-lb lots or more	lb.	.58	.82
smaller lots	lb.	.59	.82
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	2.75
Decyl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.65½-	.70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
Proprietary, solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.71¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	—
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis lb.	gal.	.48	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	.63
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	.51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60½-	.61¼
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65½-	.70¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48½-	.49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49	—
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	20.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.59	20.64
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.43	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	21.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.69	21.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.53	—
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	.29¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41½-	—
95% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.63	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.46	—



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Alcohol, Lauryl—Amyl Salicylate

Alcohol, lauryl, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. ..... lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb 72½ 76
smaller lots works lb. 77½ .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N Y lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ... lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin 100% dms., frt., alld lb 32 00 - —
90%, dms., frt alld lb 28 80 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.... gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, chys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works .... lb. .52¾ - .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. ..... lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP bbls., dms. kgs ... lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls. frt alld ... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt, equald ... lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. ..... kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... kilo. 225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works .. 100 lbs 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.00 - —

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0410 - .0510
crystallins (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 35. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs. dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .22½ - —
contract, works .... lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld lb. .20¼ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19¼ - —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Albumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms... lb. .62½ - —
stanard, dms. ..... lb. .63 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms. ..... lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ..... ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works ... lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - 66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer. tanks, works. ton. 82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17¼
2 ..... lb. .17 - .18
3 ..... lb. .17 - .19
4 ..... lb. .20 - .21
5 ..... lb 16 .19
refrigeration tanks, works. ton. 84.00 - 84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd., basis. ton. 86.00 - 90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ... ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .07¼ - .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .34½ - .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. 23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ..... lb 2.40 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots ..... lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works .lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point. ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works. ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms. ..... lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 - 49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ..... ton. 47.00 - 49.50
purified, dms., works ... lb. .07½ - .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald. ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works, ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt., alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06½ - —

Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots ..... lb. 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. ..... lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., E. of Rockies lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.05

Armour's double pressed stearic acid assures stability... in processing... in finished products!

Armour is now using a manufacturing process which insures stable double pressed stearic acids. All known heat stability tests show that Neo-Fat® 18-54 retains its light color and is resistant to rancidity even during high temperature processing. And peroxide tests confirm that there is no finer double pressed stearic on the market.

To manufacturers of cosmetics, buffing compounds, emulsifying soaps, finishing agents, metallic stearates, candles, and other users of double pressed stearic, this stability means more uniform processing and longer shelf-life for the finished product.

A low ash content is of particular importance to candle manufacturers —Armour's method of producing double pressed stearic insures this desirable characteristic.

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ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION

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Anethol, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.37
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo.
lb. .19 - .21
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .20 - .22
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - .20
Salt dms. frt allo.....lb. .30 —
Anise, Balkan, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Chinese, star, bgs.....lb. .95 Nom
Czech, bgs.....lb. .12 .12½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. 14 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Annatto seed whole, bgs.....lb. .26 —
powdered dms.....lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines.....lb. .35 —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. dlvd lb. .38 .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l. works lb. .43 .47
l.c.l. works lb. .45 .49
solution, cbys., works.....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF dms lb 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1-kilo. lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs. shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bbls. lb. .70 .71
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd. bgs lb .11 .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .48 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 .35
powd. bbls. dms lb 50 .52
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine c.l (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 76.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
83, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 97.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point not uniform, bgs, c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295° F fusing point bgs., c.l. same basis ton. 32.00 - —
let, bgs., c.l. same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - -
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags.....lb. .28 - .30
tree bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb. dms.....lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms.....lb 5.25 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms, works.....lb .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots.....lb. .38 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms.....lb. .14½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works...ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines..ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis..ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton. 65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse .ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ..ton. 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ..ton. 64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse....ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse....ton. 81.45 - —

Benzal chloride, cbys. works... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma..unit-lb. .0085- .0090
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .018 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district.. gal. .40 - —
Chicago district .... gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district.... gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y... gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas ... gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo ... gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district . gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district .. gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y..... gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.... gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich..... gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.... gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms.....lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —

Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb 90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald....lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.90
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots.....lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.03
Benzylisoeugenol, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 —
custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 —
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.03 - 1.10

Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb 1.05 —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .40 .41
Biotin, cryst., bots.....gram 10.00 —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb 5.11 —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots.....lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb 4.47 5.03
Oxychloride, dms.....lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib dms....lb 5.22 —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb 3.20 —
Subgallate, NF fib dms.....lb 3.15 —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb 5.37 —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb 3.65 —
Subsalicylate, USP dms.....lb 3.50 —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 —
cs. l.c.l., ship't point lb. 20 .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. allowed lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb 10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .128

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MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — SINCE 1845

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

Mutual Chromium Chemicals

270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Plants: Baltimore . . . Jersey City

Black, Carbon, High Modulus—Calcium Carbonate

Black, carbon, high modulus, bgs., c. l., works..lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs. works .....lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root bark, bls .....lb. .32 - .35
root, bls .....lb .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls ....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark bls .....lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls ..lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe dry, by product, bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.116.50 - —
direct process bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y whse .....ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .58
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. .lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable .....lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis..lb. .22½- .35
Blue, Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls..lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls....lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices 1¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls .....lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E...ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset, leaves and tops, bls....lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or chi..ton.125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
crystals 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.115.00- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.120.00- —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.91.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.144.50- —
Borax, gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.113.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.50- —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.35.75 - —
powder 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.70.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.118.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.123.50- —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. .....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works.lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works ....lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls., works.....lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls .....lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs .....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls .....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery.lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery.....lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3..gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls .....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Butyl, aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works...lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¼
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars .....lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots.....lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs.lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit, .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit, .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars .....lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

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TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb .28 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -60.00
USP gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., divd E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.....lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms.....lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) divd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis, dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mangenate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works . lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.80.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ..ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt. equald lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 110 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phylate, bgs., works..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms, frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, etns., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .36 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms ..... lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz, ½-oz, cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran, powd, bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .91 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls....gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .09¼- .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt alld competitive points..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis.....lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld, lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0823- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
medium, cs. ..... lb. 3.20 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs....lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. ..... lb. 1.72 - —
Mangalore type, cs. .....lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 1.28 - 1.30
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, divd..lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, divd .....lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk.....lb. .29 - .30
Casein, dom, acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium, bgs, 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid..lb. .16 - .17½

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis....lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis....lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
longstick ..... lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls ..... lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .35 - .35½
broken, bls. .....lb. .33 - .33½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.lb. .29 Nom.
unscraped, bls .....lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls. .....lb. .45 - .45½
medium, bls. .....lb. .47 - .47½
thin, bls .....lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts .....lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton.140.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works...ton.33.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 9.25
natural, cns.....lb. 7.10 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms, works ... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls .....lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs. .....lb. .45 - —
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, etns., divd. lb. .40 - .43
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works, lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, etns., works, frt. alld, on 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs, c.l. works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l. ex whse lb .0395- .05
paint, bgs, c.l. works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs, c.l., works, ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15

Calcium Chloride—Chlorinated Paraffin

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ... lb. .26¼- .32¼
smaller lots, works .... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton 77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.43.50 -53.50
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0530- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0565- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0440- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1128- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1200- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots ..... lb 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less ..... lb. 1.25 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .19 - —

Calco
FOLIC ACID-CALCO
The essential role of folic acid in the formation of nucleoprotein is demonstrated most dramatically in those tissues undergoing rapid proliferation, notably hemopoietic and fetal tissues.
It has long been known that mouse and rat embryos die and are resorbed in the presence of a folic acid deficiency. Recent studies have shown that in humans, too, an acute folic acid deficiency induced by the administration of an antagonist results in fetal death.
The severity of this effect merely accentuates the basic nature of the role played by this vitamin in the multiplication of all, or almost all, living cells.
Folic Acid should be included in all multi-vitamin and B-Complex formulae.
BULK PHARMACEUTICALS
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
... Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Prepylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use
*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt
In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.
AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
ROUND BROOK, N. J.
CHICAGO: 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18) DETROIT: 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
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ST. LOUIS: 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)
REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
MONTREAL: P.O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P.Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Chlorinated Rubber—Cream of Tartar

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., ctns., c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - .63
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .0825- .1125
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points ..... lb. .1025- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies ..... 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt.equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms ..... lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls ..... lb 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works ..... lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½ % tins, pails, works ..... lb 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails works ..... lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works ..... lb 4.00 - 4.50
14%, dms., works ..... lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% ..... lb.55.00 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% ..... lb.60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% ..... lb.60.00 -67.00

Chlorophyll, oil soluble, concentrated, imported, 60%, tins, basis 100% ..... lb.56.00 - —
80%, tins, basis 100% ..... lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, basis 100% ..... lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots ..... lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld ..... lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis ..... lb 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, ... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works ..... lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½ % bbls. works ..... lb. .06½ —
cbys. works ..... lb. .10¼ —
6½ %, bbls., works ..... lb. .09 —
cbys. works ..... lb. .10¾ —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls ..... lb. .49 —
Trioxide, NF bots ..... lb. .83 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. ..... lb 6.50 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., ens. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, ens., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., ens., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½

Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, ens., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls ..... lb. .28 - .29
"0000," bgs. ..... lb. .41 - .41½
Citral, bots., ens ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots ..... lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots ..... oz. 4.75 -10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ..... ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tennessee ..... ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs. c.l., Tennessee ..... ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port ..... long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l. Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ..... ton.55.00 - —
97%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l. Georgia ..... ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float. 99%, 300 mesh bgs. c.l. works ..... ton 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ..... ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me ..... gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ..... net ton.50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.51
Zanzibar, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.51

Clover, tops, red, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose).
standard tow vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld ..... lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis ..... lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% ..... lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% ..... lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, ... lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%. ..... lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .36 - —
47½ % purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% ..... lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .43 - —
36½ % purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse ..... gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse. ..... gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse. ..... gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. ..... gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse ..... gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse ..... gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 1.14¼- —
Carbonate, 48% powd., bgs., dlvd ..... lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., ... lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½ % Co., dms. ..... lb. .72 - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms ..... lb. .53¾- —
Metal, 97 99% , kgs., ex-whses ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., ... lb. .45¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-72% Co., kgs ..... lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd ..... lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms ..... lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd ..... lb. 1.28¼- —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., ... lb. .42½- —
Cocaine, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots ... oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs ..... lb. .88 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs ..... lb. .67 - —
Codeine, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots ... oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots.oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls ..... lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls ..... lb. .19 - .21
Colchicine, USP, bots., ens ..... oz.65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms ..... lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, ens., dms ..... lb. .85 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works ..... lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works ... lb. .263 - .276
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works ..... lb. .27½- —
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more ..... lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, ens., dms ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. bbls. ..... lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic ..... lb. .29¾- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. ..... lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works ..... lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works ..... lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works ..... lb. .42½- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld ..... lb. .40 - .50¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .27¼- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. .38½- —
less ton lots, dlvd ..... lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works ..... lb. .1715- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld ..... 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.23.60 -24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms ..... lb. .1715- —
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ..... ton.197.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ..... ton.192.50 - —
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ..... lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast ..... lb. .06 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06 - .06¼
Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. ..... 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more ..... lb. 3.63 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more ..... lb. 3.83 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.80 - —
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis ..... ton.62.00 -63.00
solvent, same basis ..... ton.60.50 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, ens ..... lb. 2.94 - 3.18
powd. cans ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp, bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .20 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l ..... lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment ..... lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. ..... lb. .33 - .36
Imported, kgs. ..... lb. .24 - .25

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UREA	**TRICHLORETHYLENE**
SODIUM BICARBONATE	**AMMONIUM CHLORIDE**
Bleaching Powder	Sodium Cyanide
Ammonium Bicarbonate	Potassium Cyanide
Sodium Aluminate	Copper and Zinc Cyanide

*'Alphanol' 79 (Mixture of Heptanols, Octanols and Nonanols)

*Nonanol (3,5,5 Trimethylhexanol-1)

*ICI Trade Name

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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.
INCORPORATED

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
444 MADISON AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
369 PINE STREET

Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, t.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .14¼- .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¼
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.s., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

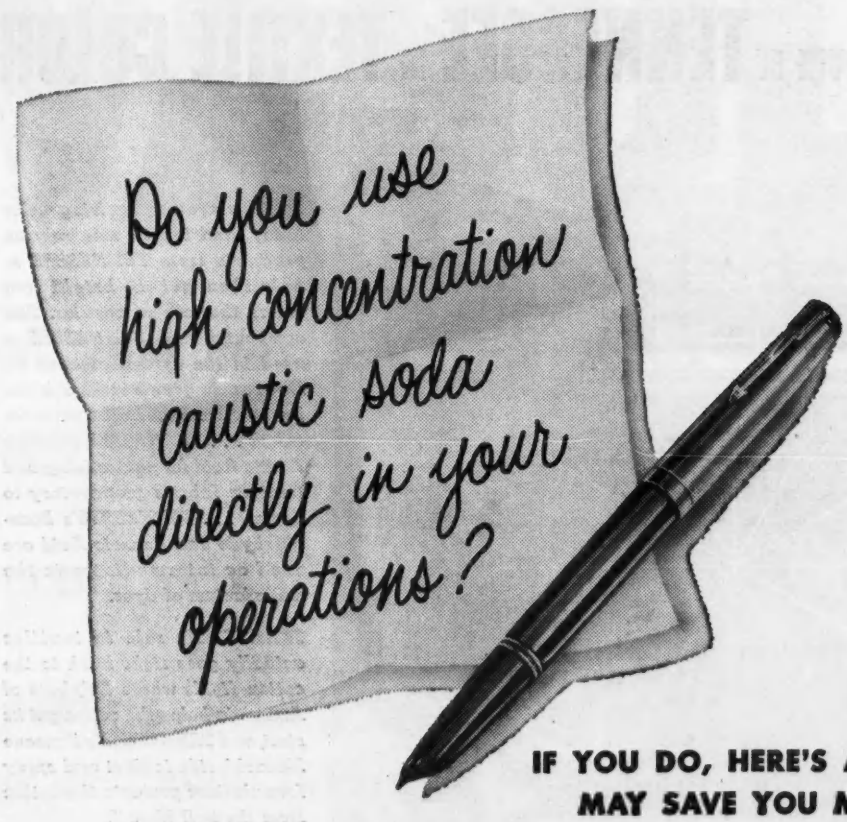
2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech. fine grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 8.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 -100.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works. lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¼
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¼
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - .39¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. 75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —

Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .46½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms, c.l. dlvd E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Boriborate, dms., t.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms. lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 7.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 76½- —
t.c.l. works lb. 77½- —
tanks, works lb. 74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate dms, works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate bulk, gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15¼ —
l.c.l., dvld lb .16¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd, E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal dms, c.l. works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 1.31¾- —
l.c.l. works lb 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret, drums., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —

Creosote Carbonate—Dimethylamine



IF YOU DO, HERE'S A THOUGHT THAT MAY SAVE YOU MANY DOLLARS!

Some users of caustic soda who require the high concentration are accustomed to buying 50% NaOH liquor and then adding dry caustic to bring it up to needed strength.

Several of our customers have recently changed to buying the 73% concentration. They store and use it at full 73% strength. All have reported substantial savings on reduced volume cost and reduced man-hours.

If you are not specifying 73%, we believe it will pay you handsome dividends to investigate it.

Our technical staff will be happy to estimate the savings possible on any volume you may select. Just jot down in the block below a tonnage figure. Our engineers will figure out for you the cost of 73% liquor, vs. the cost of 50% liquor with the addition of dry caustic to bring it up to similar concentration.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
420 FORT DUQUESNE BOULEVARD, PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

DO IT NOW

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation
420 Ft. Duquesne Blvd., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Gentlemen: For comparative purposes only, please estimate for me the cost equivalents of _____ tons of 73% caustic soda.

Name _____
Firm _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

Dimethylanilin—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Water-Soluble

Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. allw	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.43	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%	lb.	.54	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.52¼	—
Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	—
Dinitrobenzene crude, dms	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb	.10	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44¾	.47¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	.48¾
tanks, works	lb.	.43	.46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.37	—
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.55	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oils.			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—

Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.68	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.63	.72
dlvd., N. Y.	gal.	.82	.86
tanks, works, South	gal.	.50	.60
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.71
Phthalate, dms c.l. works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
tech. tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45½	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—

Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., basis 100%, works	lb.	1.15	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Doggrass root, dom. cut, bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., cut, bls	lb.	.26	.28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.40	1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60

Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb	2.85	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	2.85	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.30	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	1.85	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
No. 17 cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18 cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19 cns.	lb.	15.45	—
No 21, cns.	lb	3.60	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33 cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

20	Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	—
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	—
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	—
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40	Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.06	—
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	—
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	—
151	Orange AD	lb.	.55	—
161	Orange RR	lb.	.66	—
176	Fast red A	lb.	.99	—
179	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.14	—
180	Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	—
202	Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.75	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.78	—
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234	Brown Y	lb.	.98	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	.95	—
275	Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	2.03	—
289	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.19	—
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.54	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332	Bismarck, brown, RX, conc.	lb.	.95	—
365	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	2.57	—
382	Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	—
401	Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.69	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.07	—
419	Red FC conc	lb.	1.12	—
420	Brown M	lb.	.98	—
443	Red 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.30	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.50	—
561	Brown B	lb.	2.03	—
581	Direct black EB	lb.	.94	—
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	—
596	Yellow Brown K extra	lb.	.91	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.01	—
639	Fast yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	—
640	Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	—
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	—
657	Green V	lb.	2.10	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	—
667	Brilliant milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	3.68	—
671	Blue, EG	lb.	1.70	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698	Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	—
720	Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	1.88	—
729	Blue, B, conc.	lb.	2.79	—
749	Red BX	lb.	4.33	—
814	Yellow, NN, Conc	lb.	3.11	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.19	—
865	Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	.75	—
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	—
978	Black GXCF conc.	lb.	.32	—
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	—
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	—
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.72	—
1085	Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	—
1096	Golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.75	—
1101	Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.98	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.96	—
1113	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.25	—
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	—
1171	Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.28	—
1217	Orange RD single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Brown, PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	1.60	—
p-14	Brown, EB	lb.	1.51	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc.	lb.	1.74	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

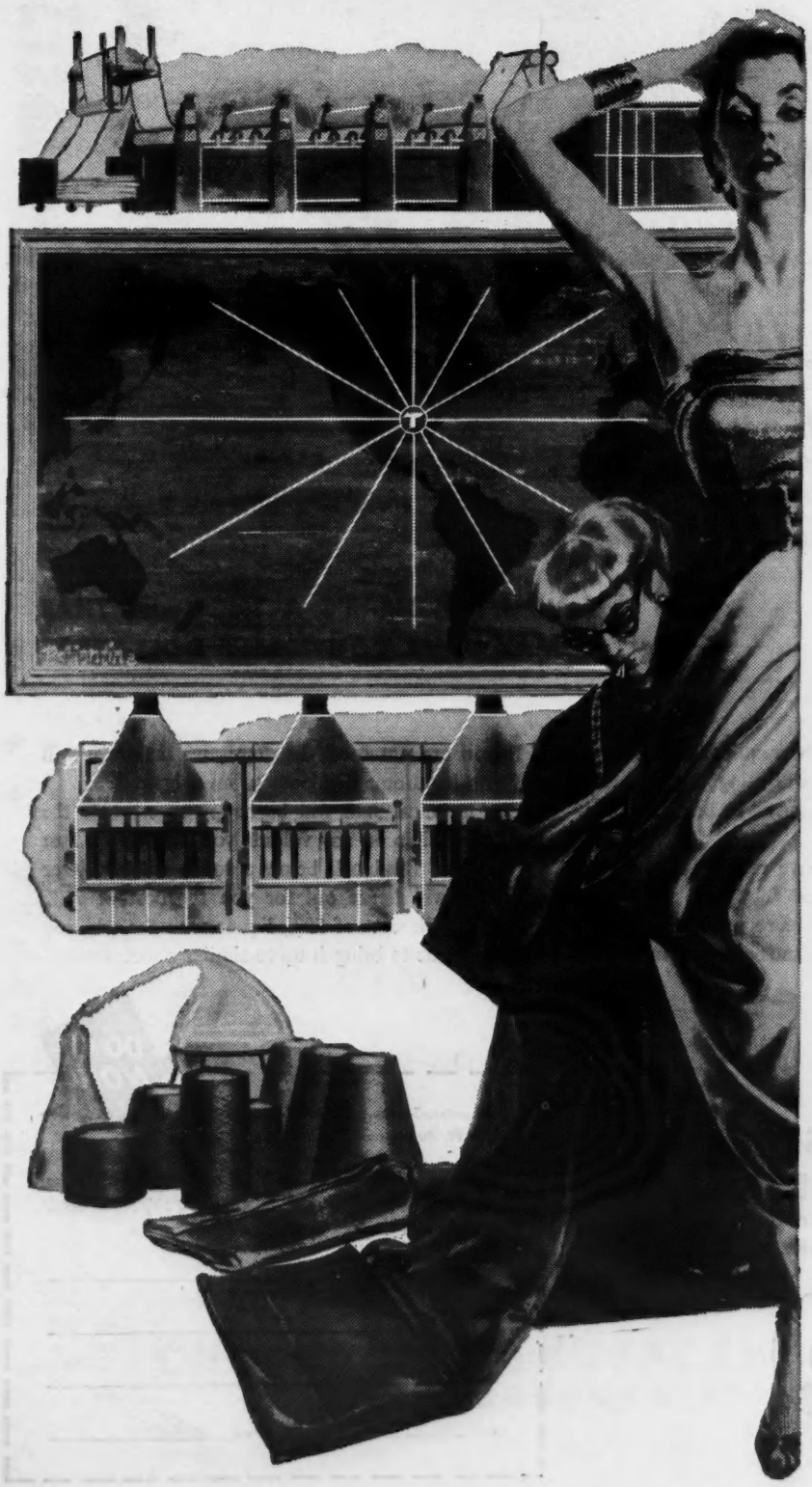
Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.71	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc.	lb.	3.06	—
Green, malachite, conc.	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.35	—
Safranine, Y, conc.	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc.	lb.	.91	—
Orange, Acid, Y, conc.	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc.	lb.	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

THERE'S A TOUCH OF TENNESSEE IN TEXTILE COLOR



Textiles are emphasizing color today, and textile men rely on products from TENNESSEE to help them get the bright fast colors that are so popular. SBZ compound from TENNESSEE is used in the dyeing process for Dacron to give better dye exhaustion from the bath and faster colors . . . TENNESSEE supplies Acetic Acid for neutralizing and treating fabrics preparatory to dyeing . . . TENNESSEE's Benzaldehyde and Benzoic Acid are used as intermediates in the manufacture of dyes.

TENNESSEE's role in textiles actually goes right back to the cotton fields where Sulphate of Ammonia helps the cotton get its start, and TENNESSEE's Benzene Hexachloride in dust and spray formulations protects the cotton from the Boll Weevil.

The textile industry is a good customer of Tennessee Products, as is key industry everywhere. That's why TENNESSEE is known as an industry serving all industry.

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Completely compatible — Each blends well with the next higher or lower boiling product, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots.

All Sovasols are manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. All are white in color and all pass pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and color stable.

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Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Echinacea Root—Fustic Extract

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	60	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.15	- 1.17
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, ols	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	35.00	-42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.75	- 3.10
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dlvd., dms., c.l., E	lb.	.14-	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb	.13	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb	.89	- —
½-lb cns	lb	.97	- —
¼-lb cns	lb	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375-	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675-	.0850
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	0750-	0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .075
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals	bot	1.12	- —
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	14	- —
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½-	—
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11¼-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Benzoate cns., dms	lb.	.74	- 90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb	.20	- .22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	- —
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 3.45
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½-	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.45	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½-	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works	lb.	.60½-	—
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)			
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin).			
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .18½
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	- —
tanks	lb.	.34	- —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.66	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.46	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.47	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.44	- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin)			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.40	- 3.65
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
light, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
French, bgs	lb.	.34	Nom.
Syrian, tight, bgs	lb.	.31	- .31½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06	- .06½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	- .97
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.25	- 3.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.17	- .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)			
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	135.00	- —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	130.00	- —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	- —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	57.50	- —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine,	ton.	47.00	- —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works	ton.	34.00	- —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	40.00	- —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	40.00	- —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton.	40.00	-41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	42.00	- —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	43.00	- —
Formaldehyde, 37% (uninhibited), dms., c.l., E., works	lb.	.066	- —
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.071	- —
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0420-	—
methanol free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0395-	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines	ton.	21.25	- —
Georgia mines	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Texas mines	ton.	16.00	- —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt.	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton.	42.00	- —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.115	- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	.17¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	.18
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	- .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43½-	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.45	- —

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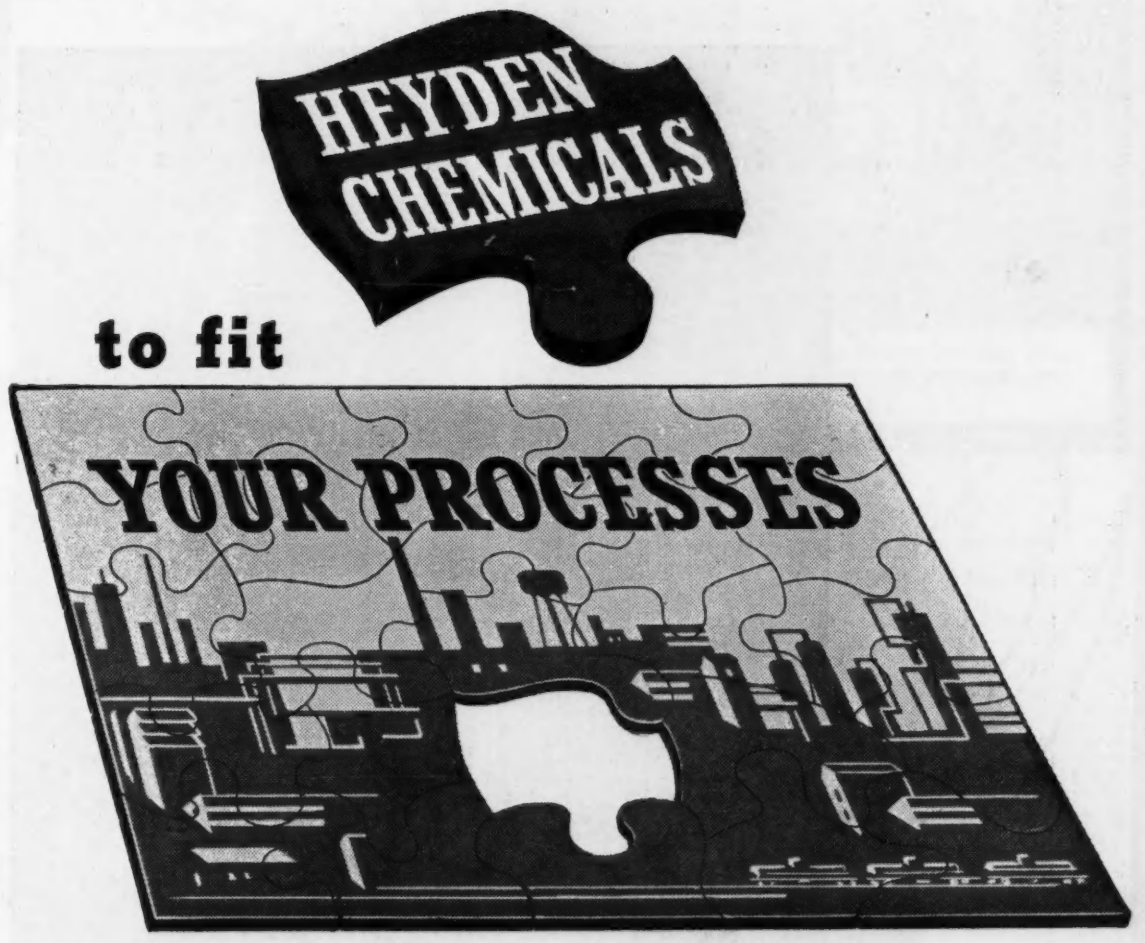
G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1063
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. ..... lb. .61 - —
200 Bloom test, c.l. ..... lb. .67 - —
225 Bloom test, c.l. ..... lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, c.l. ..... lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ..... lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls ..... lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 2.10
stanard, cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 - 2.00
Geranyl actetate, cns. ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Ginger, oleoresins, NF, from African roots, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .13½- —
Rhattoon, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs ..... lb. 20.00 -22.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
422 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
bone glue, t.c.l. prices 1c higher.
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs, c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs. c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs. c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .33½- —
soapiye, 80% tanks, dlvd. lb. .30½- .31
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .43⅞- —
Glycine, USP. (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots ..... oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .31
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 83-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .02⅝- .02¾
house, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .03⅛- —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05¼- .05½
yellow, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .03½- .03¾
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, merium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Green, phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs ..... lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs ..... lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins ..... lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys ..... lb 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms ..... lb 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs ..... lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs ..... lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld ... lb. .80 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. ..... lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, bags. lb. .25 - .26
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs ... lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb .08 - .10
black, bold bgs ..... lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips bgs .... lb. 11 - .13
pale, chips bgs ..... lb .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .39
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
No. 3 bgs. ..... lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .17
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 —
Euphorbium, cs ..... lb. .55 - .90
Galbanum, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls ..... lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs ..... lb .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls ..... lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls ..... lb. .18 - .21
Kauri bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs ..... lo. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
Mastic cs ..... lb 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca)

G Salt—Gypsum, Stucco, Paper Bags

Gum, olibanum siftings, cs ..... lb. .14 - .22
tears cs ..... lb. .25 - .30
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs ..... lb .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs ..... lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs ..... lb .08 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l. Medicine Lodge, Kan ton 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla. frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —



In the chemical process industries, the starting material must fit as exactly as the last piece in a jigsaw puzzle, to give a perfect finished product. Heyden chemicals, through research, long manufacturing experience and strict quality control, are made to fit the most exacting standards. Industrial organic chemicals, fine chemicals, antibiotics...these Heyden products have found uses in almost every process industry, as well as in medicine and agriculture.

Benzaldehyde
Benzoic Acid
Benzyl Chloride
Chlorobenzaldehydes
Chlorobenzoic Acids
Chlorobenzyl Chlorides
Chlorotoluenes
Creosotes
Formaldehyde
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Glycerophosphates
Guaiacols
Hexamethylenetetramine
Pentaerythritols
Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates
Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol
Salicylic Acid
Salicylates
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Formate
•
Penicillin
Streptomycin
Neomycin

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

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Gypsum, Terra Alba—Lead Arsenate

Gypsum, terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ..ton 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ..ton 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ..ton 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ..ton 53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns ..lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls ..lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .146
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dn.s., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 456-00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP., bots. oz. 10.50 -13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs ..lb. .30 - .33
Ichthammol, NF, dms ..lb. .80 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.80 - 2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 4.05 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.50 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst. bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 -32.00
smaller lots kilo. 30.00 -32.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

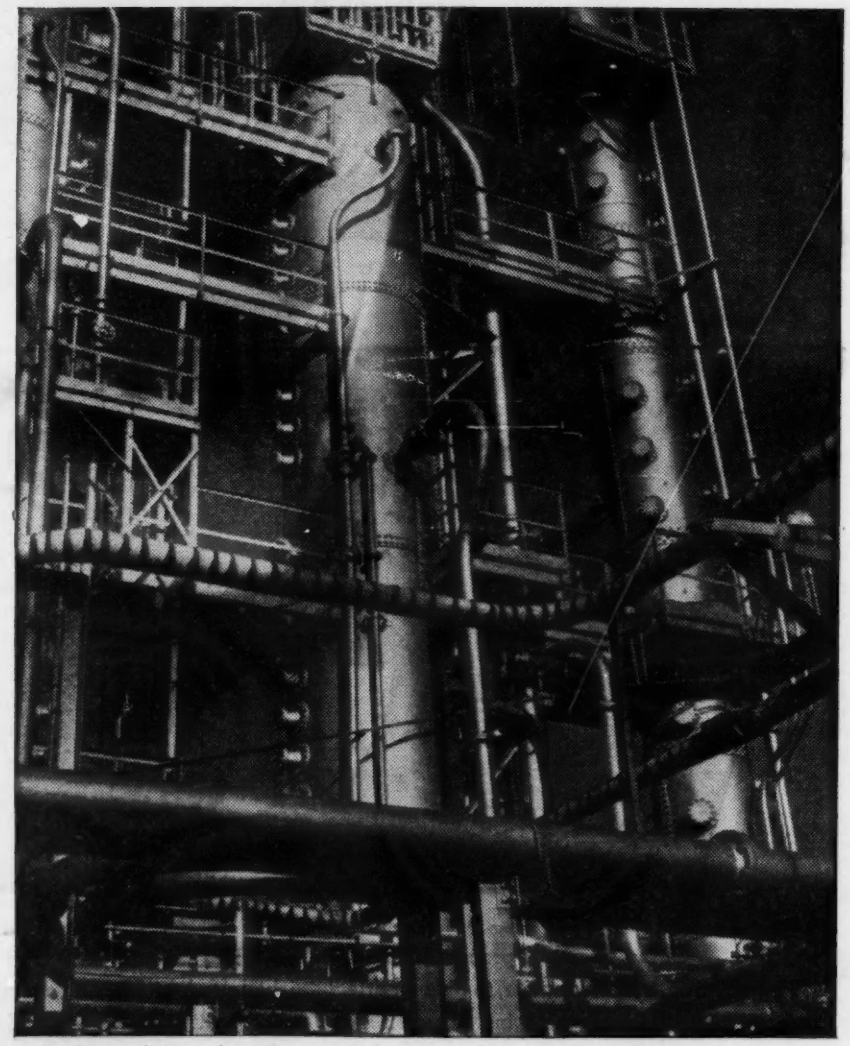
Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .20 - .28
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .06 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .06875- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1025- .1075
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1123- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .38½- .48¼
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½- .36½
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34½- .35¼
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .0890- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10¼
Turkish, bls. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .43½- —



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anhydrous

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Los Angeles 11, Calif. ..Jefferson 6244
Paterson 1, N. J. ..Lambert 5-3500
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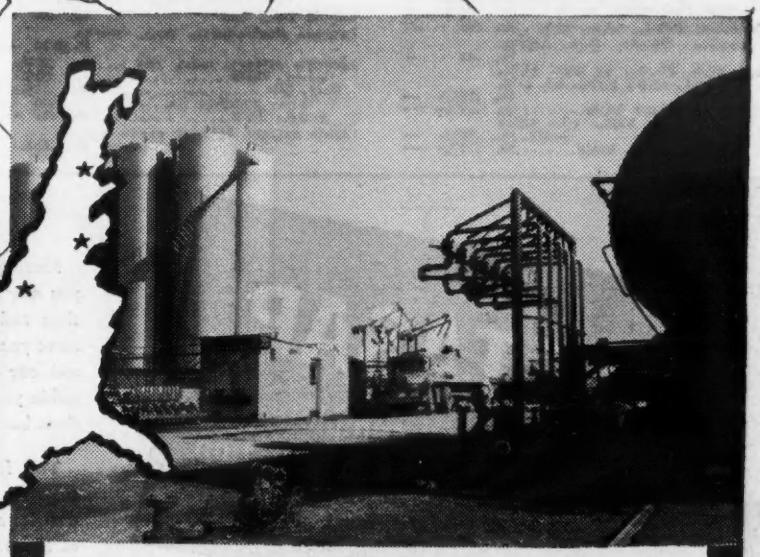

From this station in Perth Amboy, New Jersey—and four others strategically located across the country—Monsanto gives quick, time-saving shipments of DOP.

FAST SERVICE REGARDLESS OF YOUR LOCATION

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Tank Car . . . .
or Drum . . . . .

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MONSANTO
CHEMICALS for PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Lead, Blue—Magnesium Sulphate

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .13½- —
St. Louis lb. .1330-
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .31¾- —
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis. lb. .32¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis. lb. .33¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1464- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1565- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate fused bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO dms. works lb .31¾ —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —

Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .59 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb. dms. lb. .21½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. alld lb. .15¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. 16¼- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bis lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls. lb. .05½- .06
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06¼

Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W Va ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.61.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.58.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hydride powd., dms., works lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Leaves, NF lb 75 - 76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium cs lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls lb. 1.02 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. .99 - —
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34½
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide 15% dms. works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).

METASAP*

...the most complete Stearate Service in the Nation

Metasap Stearate Service is "at your elbow" wherever you may be located in the United States. Our representatives and warehouses from coast to coast are ready to serve you promptly when you telephone, wire, or write; and our Technical Service Division stands prepared to tackle your production problems, and make recommendations based on your specific needs.

The following list of Metasap products, and brief summary of applications, indicate the wide range of industries served by Metasap and the remarkable versatility of Metasap Metallic Soaps.

COMPOUND	CHEMICAL TYPE	MELTING POINT	MOISTURE	WASHED ASH	SOLUBLE ASH	FREE STEARIC ACID	FINENESS	SOLUBILITY	APPLICATIONS
Aluminum Stearate GM	Aluminum	155°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-2-4-5; D-1; G-1
Aluminum Stearate R	Aluminum	145°C.	<1.0%	8.0%	0.6%	10.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-2-3-4-5; B-2; D-1-2 E-2; F-2; H
Aluminum Stearate V	Aluminum	100°C.	<1.0%	6.0%	0.6%	25.0%	98%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	E-2-3; F-1; G-2
Aluminum Stearate XX	Aluminum	115°C.	<1.0%	7.0%	0.5%	15.0%	95%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	F-1
Metasap 537	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	5.0%	90%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1; E-1
Metasap 569	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A-2; D-2
Metasap 571	Aluminum	100°C.	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	10.0%	80%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	D-2
Metasap 579	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A-2; D-2; F-2
Metavis 540	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	—	B°, MS°, P°	A-1
Metavis 543	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	—	B°, MS°, P°	A-1
Metasap 598	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	9.8%	1.0%	5.0%	99%-200 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1; E-1
Barium Stearate	Barium	160°C.	0.5%	27.0%	1.0%	—	100%-200 mesh	Insoluble	A-1-3; B-1; C
Calcium Stearate	Calcium	150°C.	2.5%	9.5% ash	—	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-3; B-1-2-3; D-1-2; E-2; H
Lead Stearate	Lead	100°C.	2.0%	28.0%-(Pb)	—	—	99%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; C
Lithium Stearate	Lithium	220°C.	<1.0%	12.5% (Crude)	—	—	95%-325 mesh	B°, MS°, P°	A-1-3; B-1; E-1
Magnesium Stearate	Magnesium	145°C.	2.5%	8.0%	0.6%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-3; D-3; H
Zinc Stearate	Zinc	115°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Zinc Stearate USP	Zinc	119°C.	<0.5%	15.0%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; E-3; F-1
Metasap 546	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-4
Metasap 574-A	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Metasap 576	Zinc	117°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Aluminum Palmitate	Aluminum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A-2-5; D-2; G-1
Zinc Palmitate	Zinc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F-1; G-1

*Solubility Key: B-Benzol, MS-Mineral Spirits, P-Paraffin Oil, *-Gels.*

Metasap Stearates help to step up output, promote economies, and improve products. Full information about these quality soaps is yours for the asking—and we'll gladly work closely with you in the selection and application of any Metasap Stearate or Palmitate which will give you the most advantageous results.

APPLICATIONS:
(A) for THICKENING: 1. oils for greases 2. paints 3. plastisols 4. waxes 5. printing inks
(B) for LUBRICATING: 1 plastics (powders) 2. wire drawing compounds 3. pharmaceuticals (tablets) 4. rubber tubes & sheeting
(C) for STABILIZING: vinyl resins
(D) for imparting WATER REPELLENCY to: 1. textiles 2. building materials 3. hygroscopic powders
(E) to retain TRANSPARENCY in: 1 greases 2. waterproofing materials 3. lacquers and varnishes
(F) for FLATTING: 1. lacquers and varnishes 2. paints
(G) for SUSPENSION of: 1 pigments 2. graphite
(H) as BINDERS in powder metallurgy

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Department 10, HARRISON, N. J.
Branches: Boston; Chicago; Cedartown, Ga.; Richmond, Calif.
Stocks at: Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Spokane, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.

Magnesium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.s. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½-
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd. dms. works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, tuscd. 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.75.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E ton.87.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd S. E ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.77.00 -78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.57.50 59.00
Manna flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms. works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb. .19 - .19½
French, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian bls lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .36½- —
Menadione, USP, nets gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Japanese, cs lb. 7.25 - 7.35
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.23
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., frt alld gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .49½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .53 - .58
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works, gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85

Magnesium Stearate—Mica, Wet Ground, Biotite

Methylene blue, 100-lb lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 —
tanks, works lb. 46 —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 31.00 -35.00
Methylionone, A, cns. lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns. lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms. dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground, biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —

DRY BROMINE

now available in quantity . . . for use in nickel or monel pipes and valves

Now you may have it immediately . . . bromine with less than *30 parts per 1,000,000 of water*, unusually low chlorine content, too! This new extra-dry bromine will not corrode nickel or monel materially, thus eliminating need for glass pipes or valves.

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Mica, Wet Ground, Paint or Lacquer—Oil, Babassu

Mica, wet-ground, paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .09½- .14
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .14½- .16
whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .32 - .36½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10½
New York gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. pwd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.

Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. allowed, works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylaniline, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .90 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05½- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs. ex dock ton 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 3).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms. c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- —
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .82½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 500-lb. dms., manufacturers, frt. allowed lb. .925 - —
50-lb., dms., dealers, frt. allowed. lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb tins, 6 to a case, dealers, frt. allowed., on 200 lbs. lb. 1.20 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .11¾
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. allowed lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. allowed lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - 4.15
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .32½- .33
shrivels, bgs lb. .31½- .32
West Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .26¼
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .15

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, ahles siberica, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.40 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .37 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks

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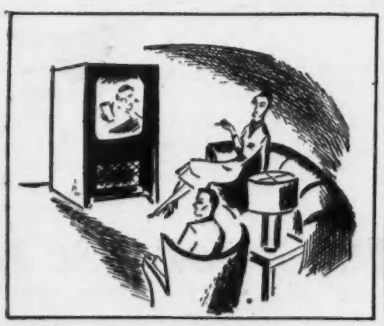
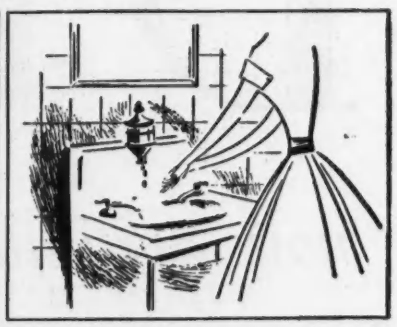


Carbonate of Potash—for the glass in TV tubes or for drugs, soaps, textiles, chemicals, etc. Liquid 47-48%. Hydrated 83-85%. Calcined 99-100%.

Talc—for face powder or for paints, paper, plastics, pharmaceuticals, etc. A range of grades for varying applications.



Caustic Potash—for soap making, special iron-free grade 45-50%. Other solid and liquid grades for all purposes.

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Aluminum Sulfate • Ammonium Carbonate • Borax • Carbonate of Potash • Casein • Caustic Potash • Chalk • Clays • Glauber's Salt • Magnesite • Magnesium Carbonate • Magnesium Chloride • Muriate of Potash • Silicas • Stearates • Talcs

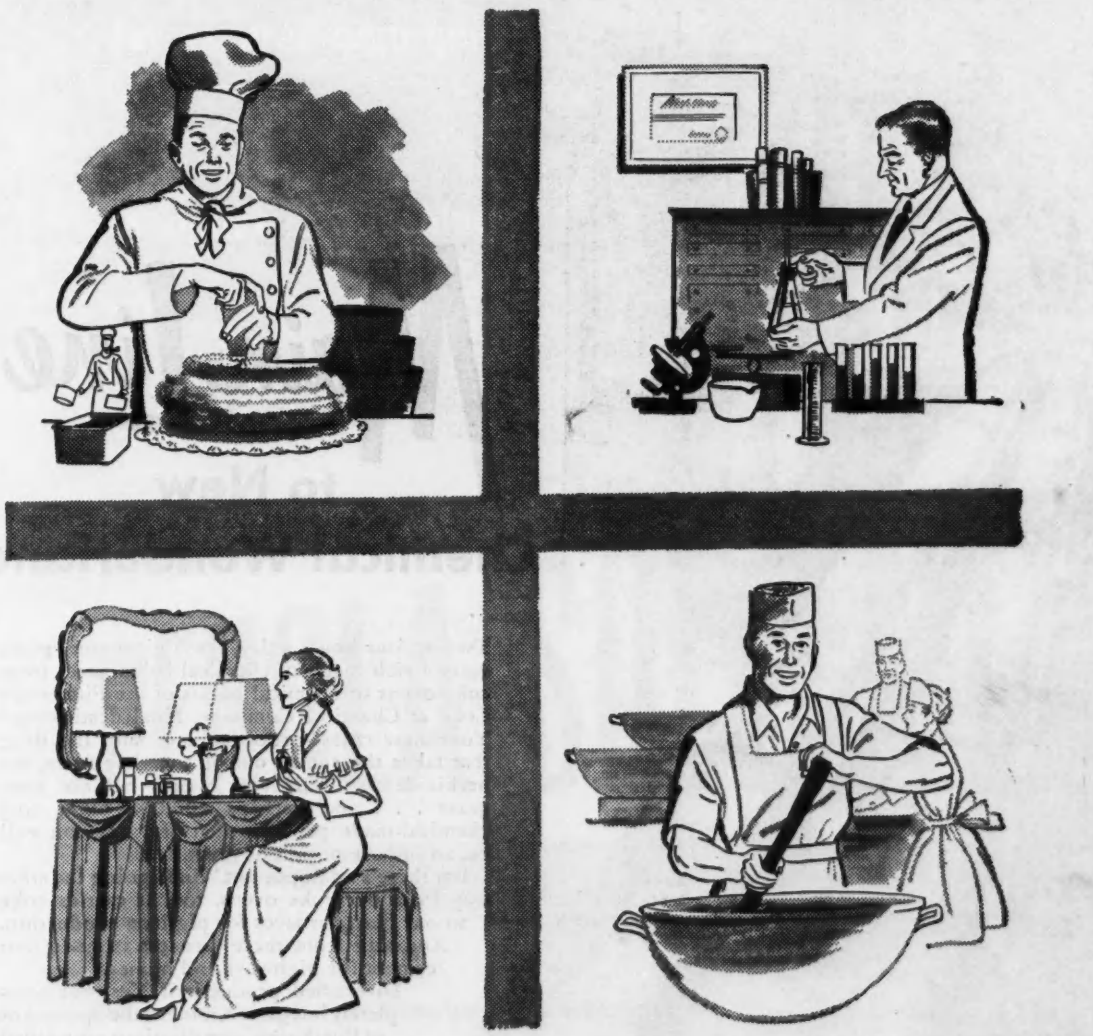
INNIS ISCO SPEIDEN

Since 1816

Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.90
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.65	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.90	- 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	11.25	-14.75
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb	65	70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.85
tech., cns	lb.	1.70	- 2.75
Calamus, bots	lb.	19.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.25	- .40
white, dms	lb.	.26	.40
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	10.75	-11.50
rectified, cns	lb.	12.10	-13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	32.00	-40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.2910-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2960-	—
tanks	lb.	.2810-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2760-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2810-	—
tanks	lb.	.2660-	—
hydrogenated, bgs.	lb.	.3260-	.3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.21	Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2450-	—
tanks	lb.	.2300-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
tanks	lb.	.2450-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2375-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2425-	.2450
tanks	lb.	.2275-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l	lb.	.16½	.17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- .22½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	- .75
Celery seed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots	lb.	175.00	-260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-60.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.52	- .90
Java, true, cns	lb	1.10	1.90
Java-type cns	lb.	.52	- 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb	9.50	-10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.16½-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.14½-	—
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
deodorized tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.23¾-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.10	- .10½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb	2.00	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	17.00	-23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13⅞-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05¾-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.18⅜-	.18⅝
tanks	lb.	.17⅜-	—
Costus, bots	oz.	12.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.15	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.15	Nom.
Texas	lb.	.14½	Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¾-	—
raw, 50% tanks, same basis	lb.	.01½-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20
casks	lb.	.18	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.25
Cumin, bots	lb.	4.25	- 6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	2.80	- 3.75
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots	lb.	4.00	- 5.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms.	lb.	.70	- 1.00
80-90%, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1360-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1560-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1210-	—
tanks	lb.	.1050-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9.00	-10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.00	-16.50
Bourbon, cns	lb.	9.75	-12.25
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	12.50	-14.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.12½-	.13
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14	- .14½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Hemlock cns	lb.	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.42	- .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.00	- 5.00
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	5.25	- 7.25
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	6.00	- 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.45	- 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Messina, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 9.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.45
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	6.10	- 6.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.60	- 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.85	- 9.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1695-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.1750-	.17¾
tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis	lb.	.1420-	—
New York	lb.	.1545-	—
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1575-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.90	- 4.25
Mandarin, Florida, dms	lb.	3.00	- 5.25
Italian, cns	lb.	6.50	- 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.07	Nom.
Gulf ports	lb.	.07	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
synthetic, cns. dms	lb	1.60	1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms.	lb.	.33	- .34
20°, dms.	lb.	.32	- .33
30° dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	200.00	- —
petale, bots	lb.	40.00	150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	- 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.60	- 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.70	- 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.25	.25½
tankcars	lb.	.23	- .23¼
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
extra fine bots	lb	8.00	—
Olive, commercial, dms	gal	2.25	—
edible, dms., duty paid	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
foots, dms	lb	15	15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.40	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns	lb	2.75	- 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	135.00	150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2 15	3 05
Palm, clarified, dms	lb.	.11¾-	.14
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	5.75	- 6.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery	gal	14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.19	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
tanks	lb.	.23	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.50	- 6.75
redist, USP, dms	lb.	5.75	- 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.60	- 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l. works	gal.	73½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	76½-	—
ex whse	gal.	.85½-	—
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.143	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.12	- —
tanks same basis	lb	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17¼-	—
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16½-	.17
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	55.00	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.65	- .95
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- .95
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-25.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Spanish, cns	lb	.90	1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75	-11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.45	- .70
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	—
Savory, cns.	lb	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	.37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	29.50	-33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.09½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tank, N. Y.	lb.	.06½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14⅞-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.13⅜-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
l.c.l	lb.	.14⅞-	.15⅛
tanks	lb.	.12⅞-	—
salad, dms	lb.	.15⅛-	.15⅛
tanks	lb.	.13⅞-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb	8.25	9.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1420-	.1470
tankcars	lb.	.1270-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1300-	.1354
tankcars	lb.	.1150-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 9.50
Southern cns	lb	3.00	3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02¼	.02¼
refined, dms. c.l., works	lb	06¼	.07¼
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06½	.07¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05	06
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.11	- .11¼
Tansy, dms	lb	8.25	9.00



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Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
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76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Oil, Tar, Pine—Pentachlorophenol

Oil, tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	—
whse.	lb.	.0678	—
tanks, works	gal.	.35	—
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South	gal.	.90	—
whse N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00	—
Tar acid (see Ta).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	3.75
white cns	lb	2.25	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.29¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.30½	.31
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.28	—
mills	lb.	.27¼	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.20	.45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	18.00	-21.50
Haitian, cns.	lb.	14.50	-16.00
Java, cns	lb.	25.00	-35.00
Wheat germ, o-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½	.57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.52½	.55½
l.c.l.	gal	.57½	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.59½	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.66	.68½
l.c.l.	gal.	71	71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½	.73
l.c.l	gal.	74½	76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½	78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	77	.80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	.85
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.15	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	8.25	- 9.75
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.65	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	30.00	-40.00
Madagascar bots	lb	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .06¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton	7.00	9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l works	ton	10.00	—
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP cns	lb	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.20	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Fenna. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	—
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1960	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb	1.15	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	—
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.12	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	.16
Oregano Italian, bgs	lb.	.24	Nom.
Mexican bgs	lb.	.35	Nom.
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.19
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.29	.30
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.35	.38
Verona, bls	lb.	.17	.18
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms, dlvd	lb.	.88	—
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works	lb.	.94	—
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Orthophenylphenol 6b dms., works.	lb.	.20	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¼	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	—
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

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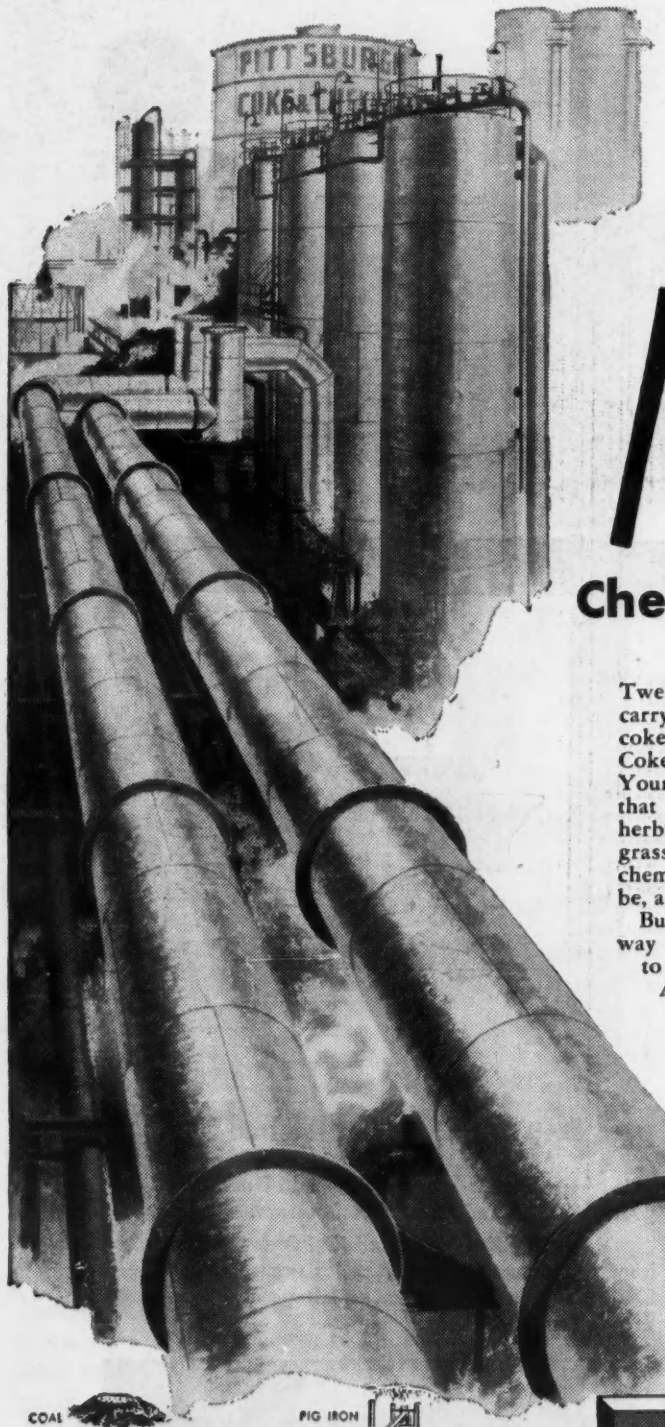
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.75	—
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms.	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
white, fib. dms.	lb.	6.25	- 7.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .36
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42	- .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb	.97	- .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	- 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	- .32
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51	—
Methylether, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14½	.16½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- .19
USP X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.196	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.055	—
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0745	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.26	- .27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	- .59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	- .66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.61	—
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
solid, bbls., frt. allo	lb.	.60	- .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	- .40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	- .53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	- .28
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton.	65.00	—
solvent, same basis	ton.	62.00	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	- 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½	.09
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.43	- .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—

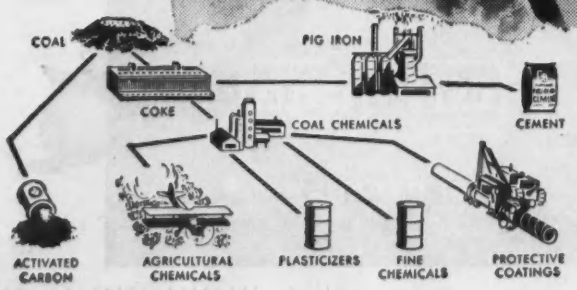


Main Line to New Chemical Wonderlands

Twenty-four hours a day, these giant steel pipes carry a rich cargo of chemical-laden gases from coke ovens to chemical plants of the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company. Final destination? Your new crease-proof summer suit, the drug that takes the sneeze out of your hay fever, the herbicide that kills your weeds but not your grass . . . and perhaps 100,000 other coal chemical-made products that are, or soon will be, an important part of your life.

But there's an important "line" going the *other* way from our coke ovens, too. It carries coke to our blast furnaces for pig iron production. And slag from these furnaces is made into cement for highways and homes.

Diversified production? Yes, but completely integrated, too. For the operations of Pittsburgh's ten divisions are welded into a single, *basic* production pattern. The manufacturing efficiencies and coal-to-product quality control that result have made the Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company trademark a hallmark of dependability.



PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	.19	.13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.34	1.38
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Gondar, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.70	.72
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.52	—
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	.29
Unganda, bgs.	lb.	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.50	.52
white, bgs.	lb.	1.40	1.42
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30	2.00
Petrolatum amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07¼
l.c.l. divd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅛
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.06¾	.07½
l.c.l. divd	lb.	.08⅝	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅛	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	.07¾
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.08
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06⅝	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
Petroleum crude bulk at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.06	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	3.025
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.90
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.91	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	2.90
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	3.15
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.90
West	bbl.	2.10	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.16	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.17	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.08	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.05	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.13	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.11	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.13	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.17	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.14	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.08	—
Diesel, tanks refinery, California	gal.	.1025	.133
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0925	.0975
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725	.0775
range	gal.	.0875	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075	.1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025	.1050
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.	gal.	.183	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast tanks N.J. N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.135	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	—
f.o.b. Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high flash 140°, group 3, refinery tanks	gal.	.134	.1423
high solvency 200-235 b.r. 37-38°C., mixed aniline pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.31
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	—
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tanks, ref'd California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	—
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.165	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	.15
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonate content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	.20
t.c.l., works	lb.	.185	.202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	.185
Petroleum sulphonate, oil soluble, 50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.165	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks	lb.	.17½	.18
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
Phenol, USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17

Pentaerythritol—Phosphate Defluorinated

Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib dms., divd E	lb	3.60	—
less than 250-lb dms. divd E	lb	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.41	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.69½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.		1.35	1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb	4.05	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75	—
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.12	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methyl-phenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
C.P., bots. fib. dms	lb	17.00	17.25
tech. fib., dms works	lb.	10.43	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works	lb	27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			

for assured high quality

in industrial finishing

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PENOLA SOLVENTS

Penola Solvents offer all these important advantages:

- Uniformity
- Controlled Evaporation
- Balanced Solvency
- Purity
- Special Handling
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For expert technical assistance—be sure to call the nearest Penola Office for any technical data or assistance you may need regarding your industrial finishing operations.

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PENOLA OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK • DETROIT • CHICAGO

Phosphate Rock—Propionaldehyde

Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.48 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.

Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb .46 - .47
dms. lb .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb .17 - —
tankcars, works lb .12½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb .16½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb .29 - —
dms., export lb .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb .17 - —
tankcars, works lb .12½- —

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt. alld lb .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs lb .28 - .29
Mexican, bgs lb .21½- .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .0568- —
whse. lb .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb 2.50 - 2.75
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codextro, bots kilo 3.00 - 3.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms, dlvd. E lb 5.00 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb 4.20 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc. c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton 41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works lb .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb .02 - —

Pitch, linseed, dms lb .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 9.00 -11.00
Pokeroot, bls. lb .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb .48 - .50
Polyoxyethylene tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, smaller lots, works lb .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, standard, bgs lb .36½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb .35½- .36
l.c.l. lb .34 - —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb .34½- —
l.c.l. lb .32½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb .33 - —
Poppy flowers, bgs lb .75 - .76
Seed, Dutch, bgs. lb 1.20 - 1.25
Polish, bgs lb .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. lb .12½- .13

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb .22 - —
powd. dms lb .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .15½- .16¼
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb .55 .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs, lb .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. lb .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .10 .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb .21 .23
gran., dms lb .15 - .17
powd. dms lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb .37½- .38½
powder, dms lb .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb .32 - —
Gluconate, dms lb .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms lb .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms lb 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb .20 - .21
powd., dms lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb .22½- .23¼
USP, dms., works lb .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb .16½- .18¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb .22½- —
smaller quantities lb .23 - —
kegs lb .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works 100 lbs 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 - .09¼
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb .688 - .744
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb .18½- —
powder, dms. lb .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb .87 - .94
tech., works lb .79 - —
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb .12½- —
5-ton lots, works lb .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb .52¼ .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm .85 - —
Acetate, bots gm .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb .70 .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal .03½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs or more, custom contract lb .60 - —

GAYNER GLASS CARBOYS

Chemical Carriers of Convenience!

No other packaging container has enjoyed such long popularity and constant use by the chemical and process industries as Gayner Glass Carboys. Long before the turn of the century, these strong, sturdy, scientifically designed "carriers of convenience" were transporting acids and other corrosive liquids to every corner of the nation.

Today, Gayner Glass Carboys and bottles are more widely used than ever for safety, convenience and economy in carrying drugs, pharmaceuticals, toiletries, essential oils, extracts, fruit juices, syrups, beverages and hundreds of other products. When you consider such advantages as maximum ease of handling and pouring, full visibility of contents, convenience and completeness of cleansing for re-use, low return and replacement cost, Gayner Glass Carboys and Bottles—from 13-gallon to 1 lb. sizes—are your logical choice every time!

Illustrated brochure on carboys, bottles, boxes and cartons will be mailed promptly on request.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ON ALL TYPES FROM 1 LB. BOTTLES TO 13-GALLON CARBOYS.

TIME-PROVEN CARBOY POINTS

1 Gayner glass is fully annealed. Maximum shock-resistance for safety.
2 Uniform, heavy walls. Strong, durable, greatest serviceability.
3 Easy to clean because it's GLASS. Re-usable for same or different liquids.
4 Resistant to chemical attack. No pores or pits to absorb water or chemicals.
5 Bottle held firmly by cork wedges. All corners of box securely cushioned.
6 Light in weight—low return costs.
7 Box is clear, sturdy, seasoned white pine. Bottle easy to install; convenient to handle and store.
8 Approved by Bureau of Explosives. MCA Standard 13-gallon carboy bottles.

GAYNER GLASS WORKS
FOUNDED IN 1874
SALEM, NEW JERSEY
Manufacturers of Fine Glass Containers for Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, Wines, Juices . . .

Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼ .21¼
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¼ .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs lb. .48 - .52
Pulsatilla herb bls lb .52 .53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb .03¾ .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .03½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton lots lb .02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb .02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed bgs lb .18 .20
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb .50 - —
powder 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb 71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base bbls. works gal 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aero sol bombs dms. works lb 11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100 gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF lb 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade 200 mesh bgs c.l. mines ton 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - —
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs. c.l. mines ton 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh bulk c.l. mines ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh bulk c.l. mines ton 16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs.., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅝- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask 190.00 - —
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Red oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. c.l. works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs. lb 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide bbls. c.l. ex dock lb .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb .06 - —
ex whse. New York lb .06½- —
Toluidin toner deep shades. kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion Amer bbls lb 32 —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.59 - —
Watchung-type bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2 toluidine)
Red precipitate, NF, powd fib dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF powd. bbls lb .35 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 30.00 -33.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 -
readily soluble, bots. dlvd kilo. 100.00 -
Rice bran, concentrate dms, Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb lots, dms., c.l lb .32½ —
smaller lots lb 33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls lb 07 07½
Spanish, bls lb .09 .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP bbls, works lb 20.00 —
tech. bbls, works lb 16.50 —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo. 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs. works lb .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP gran, soluble, dms. 1000 lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms. 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95

Available for immediate delivery . . . in tank-car quantities

DU PONT METHYLAMINES

AQUEOUS and ANHYDROUS

- MONOMETHYLAMINE $CH_3 NH_2$
- DIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_2 NH$
- TRIMETHYLAMINE $(CH_3)_3 N$

Moderate prices and low equivalent weights favor the use of methylamines in a wide variety of organic reactions. But Du Pont methylamines offer you still more . . . the assurance of high, uniform quality from a reliable source of supply.

Available in both aqueous and anhydrous forms, Du Pont methylamines are used in the preparation of dyes, rubber chemicals, fungicides, herbicides, and many other products. They are recognized as the most economical aliphatic amines by an ever-increasing number of manufacturers. All three amines—monomethylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine—are currently available in tank-car to drum and cylinder quantities.

A REQUEST on your company letterhead will bring complete information about Du Pont methylamines—including price data and shipping points. Just write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

MONOMETHYLAMINE—Used in the tanning process for leather; in the preparation of rayon and synthetic fibers prior to dyeing; in the manufacture of dyes; as a solvent for many organic compounds.

DIMETHYLAMINE—Used as a dehairing agent in processing leather; in the preparation of vulcanization accelerators for rubber; in the preparation of pharmaceuticals, fungicides, and herbicides; as an additive for gasoline stabilizers; as a starting point for flotation agents and antioxidants; as a gas absorbent.

TRIMETHYLAMINE—Used in organic synthesis; as a warning agent for gas; as an insect attractant for insecticides; as a starting point in the manufacture of animal nutrients.

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

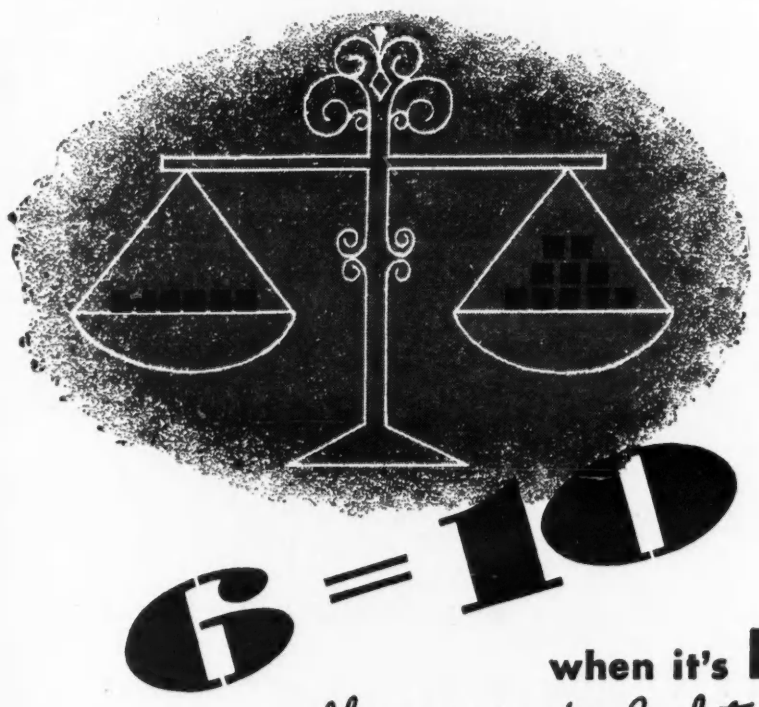
Safflower, Egyptian—Sodium Laurysulphate

Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican bls.....lb .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms.....lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls.....lb .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Greek, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls.....lb. .22 - .25½
Spanish, stemless, bls.....lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk works, 96% Na_2SO_4 basis.....ton.19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst. bbls. 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 —
smaller lots.....100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls. 20-ton lots.....100 lbs 10.75 —
smaller lots.....100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls. 20-ton lots.....100 lbs 9.75 —
smaller lots.....100 lbs 11.10 11.50
NF, gran., dms.....lb 09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd., dms.....lb .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns.....lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00

Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .42
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000 lbs.....lb 30½ - —
smaller lots.....lb 31 - 32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs.....lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .43 - —
bbls. 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .32 - .34
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .30 - .32
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .28 - .31
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, 6b. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.. oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystal, bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .50

Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots..kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots.....kilo.22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more.....lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or or more..lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.65
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 4.90 - —
solut. 33°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs.....lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms.....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms.....lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000 lbs.....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. 6b. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
refined, dms.....lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.93
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, c.l., frt. alld....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —



6 = 10

when it's **DRYMET***

the economical detergent silicate

Sixty pounds of DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—will do the same amount of work as one hundred pounds of pentahydrate sodium metasilicate! You get approximately two thirds more chemical value in DRYMET, yet the price is less than one fourth higher at the producing factory!

DRYMET contains no water of crystalization. DRYMET is more economical to use on the basis of Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than *any other* type of anhydrous or hydrated detergent silicate.

If you are compounding with detergent silicates, investigate DRYMET for higher concentrations and longer mileage in such products as:

1) Floor Cleaners
2) Laundry Products
3) Metal Cleaners
4) Dairy Cleaners
5) Dishwashing Compounds
6) General Purpose Cleaners
7) Soap Builders
8) Paint Cleaners
9) Paper De-inking Compounds

Send for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information.

If you are using detergent silicates directly in your operations, investigate DRYMET for:

1) Reductions in product costs
2) Reductions in freight costs
3) Reductions in storage costs
4) Reductions in handling costs
5) Reductions in labor costs

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sodium metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite

Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex. whse ton 124.50 129 50

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works ton 199 50 —

Metallic, tanks, works lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19

Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld lb .62 —

Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 5 45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs 5.05 —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 5.30 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 3.80 —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.15 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.20 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.55 4.95

Molybdate, crystals, bbls. works lb 75 .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 —

Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated)

Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —

Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton 53 50

Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0925- —

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7 60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.75 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —

Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040- —

Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 2.50

Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 4.25

Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb 26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 —
t.c.l., same basis lb .26 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .25 27

Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 198 —

Peroxide, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss lb. 1860- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010

Phenolsulphonate, USP LX, gran., dms lb. 44 45
powd., dms lb. 47 48

Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —

Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms. 1,500-lb lots. works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —

Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —

Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla., also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 99° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N. D., Okla. S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 5.00

Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.55
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs 1 75 —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 52.50 -55.00

Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .075 .075

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.

Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .514 - .567

Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
USP, dms. works lb 70 .75

Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —

Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 27 00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 33 00 - —

USP, cryst. 6h dms lb. .17½ .18
gran., 6h. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sodium sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —

Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).

Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices

Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton.110.00 - —

Tetraborate (see Borax.)

Tetrasulphide liquid, 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. 04 —

Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech, dms, works lb 30 —

Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. 12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite)

Titanate ctns c.l. works lb 10½ —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —

Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. frt adjusted E lb 39¼ —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher

Tripolypnospnate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —

Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.90 9.30

Tristearate, 6h. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs. works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40

Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works frt equald lb .23 - —

Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l. dms., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

Sodium sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).

Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .30 - —

Solvent naphtha coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .33 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal .31 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, 6h. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 .39

Sorbitol cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39

Sodium Metabisulphite—Stargrass Root

Sorbitol solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb.24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb 15 - —

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.67.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½ —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾ —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 24¼ —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —

Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25

Spearmint leaves bls lb 60 65

Spikenard root, bls lb. 45 46

Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾ —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works, lb 05½ —
t.c.l., works lb. 05¾ —

Squaw vine leaves, bls lb 45 46

Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 —
white, bls lb 12 15
powd., bbls. bxs lb. 18 21

St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15

Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)

Star root (see Helonias root)

Stargrass root (see Aletris root)

Can any of these ☑

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☐ No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions
☐ No. 16—Calcium Chloride

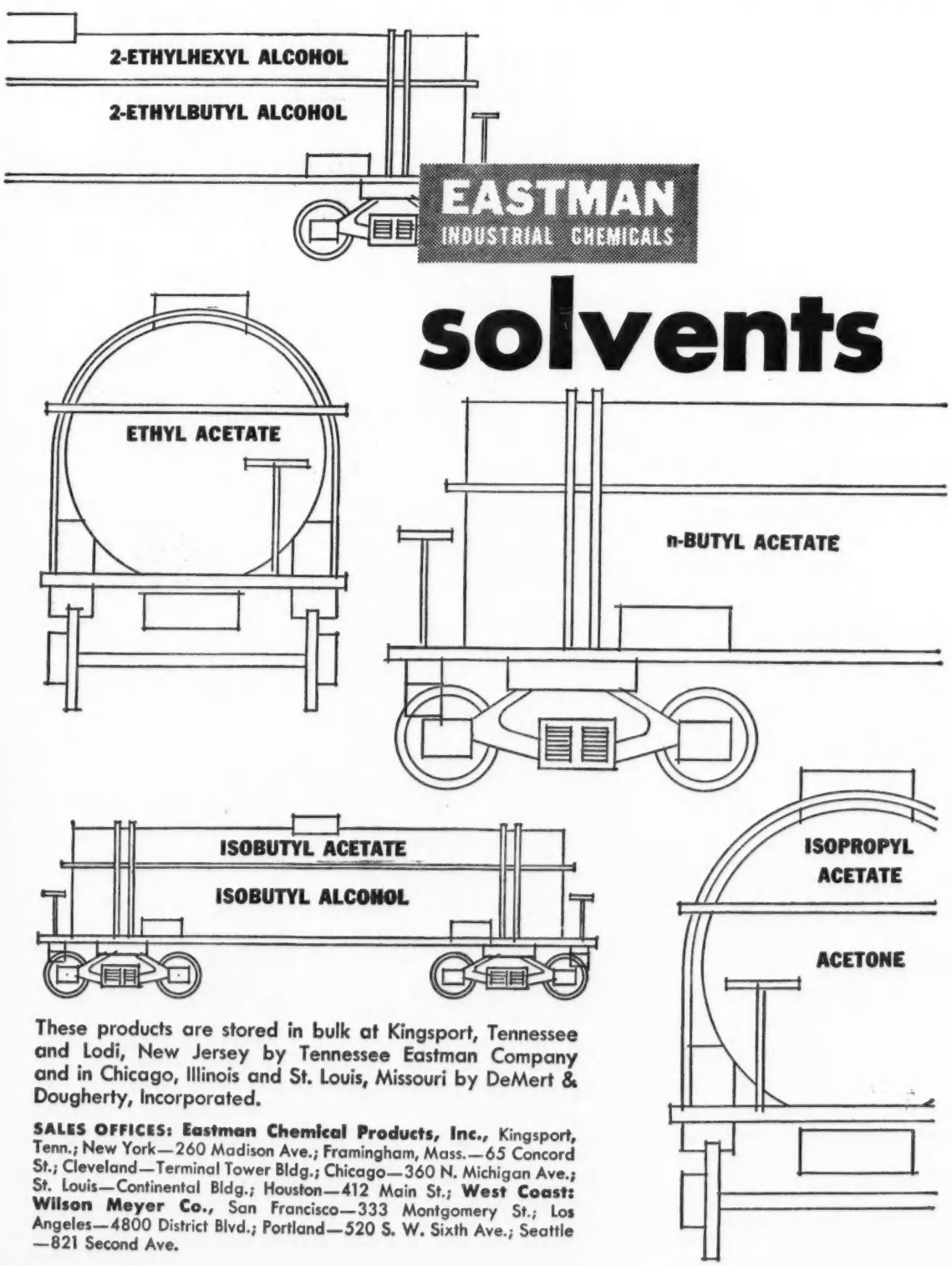
NAME_____
ORGANIZATION_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____ ZONE_____
STATE_____ BC-6

Starch—Titanium Dioxide, Ceramic

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., spot lb. .0875- .0950
Rice, t.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb 60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb 2.95 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls., works lb No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms lb 4.00 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP micro crystals, lb 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh, dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 1.90
powder, dms lb 1.30 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary dms lb 6.50 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd bots tins lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton 28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton 27.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l., regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
washed, NF bot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock short-ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs lb. .90 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
t.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton 36.00 - —
Imp Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .04½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .04½- —
No. 1 tanks, dlvd. lb. .03½- —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .09¼- .09½
AA, bgs., ex whse lb. .0885- .0910
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72¼
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd. bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .86 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb 44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - 1.08
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works lb. .765 - .865
Metal lb. .91¼- —
Oxide, dms lb. .94 - .96
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .929 - .949
Tetrachloride, annyd., dms., works. lb. .757 - .767
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½



These products are stored in bulk at Kingsport, Tennessee and Lodi, New Jersey by Tennessee Eastman Company and in Chicago, Illinois and St. Louis, Missouri by DeMert & Dougherty, Incorporated.

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St.; **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Sales representative for **TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY,** division of **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac coast, c.l., dlvd L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.85
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte Mich. gal. .34½- —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans Angostura cks lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.14 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz tins, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47½- —
c.l., same basis lb. .48½- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
t.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾ .63½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 — —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Tripheny guanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .83

U

Urethane, USP dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 84.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton. 62.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.50
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Pyridin ret dms. works lb. 1.65 —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate liquid, 1,000,000 1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline gm or 5 gm vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alpnatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.95 2.00
tree bark, bls lb. .95 1.00

Looking for sheep's wool under the sea

THE "WOOL" taken from the ocean bottom is a *sponge*—Keys Sheep's Wool—native to our Florida coast. It's highly prized because it is said to hold more water than any other natural sponge of equal size.

Just as some sponges have greater capacity than others . . . so it is with lacquer solvents. MEK (methyl ethyl ketone) will hold more lacquer solids because it has superior *solvency*. This means that lacquers containing MEK offer greater covering power at the same spraying viscosity.

MEK is the Number One low-boiling active solvent for both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers. Leading formulators have found that MEK cannot be replaced directly by any other solvent without loss in quality or increase in cost.

MEK is one of the Shell "quality group" of solvents, which includes—among others—MIBK, MIBC, and IPA. Your Shell Chemical representative will be happy to discuss the advantages to be gained from using MEK in your formulations.

MEK

We will be glad to send you the complete story on MEK, with the latest laboratory-proved information for lacquer formulators.

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Warfarin—Zinc Fluoride

Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 103.00 -104.00
merchantable, bgs. ex dock ton 100.00 101 00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock duty extra, lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .1015- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs..... lb. .47 - .47½
Brazilian bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs ... lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks. lb. .69 - .71
slabs ..... lb. .66 - .67
yellow, bricks ..... lb. .55 - .56
slabs ..... lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs ..... lb .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots. lb. 1.08 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.17 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.13 - 1.15
refined, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.38 - 1.40
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African ..... lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .28
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis.. lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —

Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis .lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs....lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .13
Ouricury, ref., bgs. ..... lb. .79 - .81
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
cakes, cs. ..... lb. .29 - .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp..... lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works ..... lb. .75 - .80
spot ..... lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ...lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ... ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..... ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Canada).
Indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17

Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Levant, bgs ..... lb 4.25 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls..... lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref, dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district.. gal. .30½- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district.... gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md ... gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich .... gal. .34½- —
Youngstown O ..... gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill .... gal. 33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd... lb 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment bbls ..... lb 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .05½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls..... lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works..lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms..... lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms..... lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works .. lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .16¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .49 - .50

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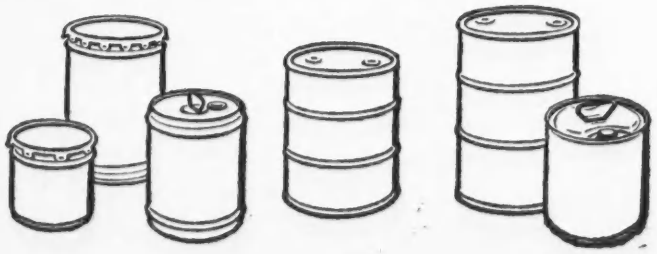

Zinc hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	5.25 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11 -	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 -	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
leaded 33%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14⅜-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15⅜-	—
Oxide pigment, French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16⅜-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42 -	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo.	lc.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12 -	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.		7.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		7.90 -	9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.55 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.90 -	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs.		9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.00	-10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2550	—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs. works	lb.	[illegible]	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		9.05 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.45 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms. under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41½
normal, dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅞-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs. works	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 -	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb.	07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb.	No prices.	
Hydride ctns., works	lb.	7.25	-11.50
Nitrate, dms ex whse	cwt.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

GSA Establishes Special Aluminum Distribution Unit

A special inter-agency committee has been set up in the General Services Administration to oversee distribution of primary aluminum to non-integrated fabricators throughout the country under GSA's supply contracts with domestic producers of the metal, Edmund F. Mansure, administrator of GSA announced June 24.

With the inauguration of the new Defense Materials System on July 1, a provision of the GSA-industry contracts which was not operative under the Controlled Materials Plan will be the basis for determining the minimum quantities of primary aluminum which must be made available for purchase by non-integrated users and the methods by which it will be sold.

Frederick W. Witt, of the Emergency Procurement Service, GSA, will be chairman of the new committee. Other members will be Arthur A. Snow, of the National Production Authority; George F. Dudik, of the Office of Defense Mobilization, and E. Minton Holland, of the office of general counsel, GSA.

The new unit will work with the producers and the non-integrated facricators—manufacturers who use aluminum but who do not produce the primary metal—on all matters relating to the producer-to-fabricator provision of the contracts but will not have responsibility for over-all administration of the contracts, Mr. Mansure said.

Warner-Hudnut Establishes 3 Foreign Operations Units

Elmer H. Bobst, president of Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York, has announced the division of the company's foreign business in 122 countries into three major geographical operations.

Frank C. Cleary, Warner-Hudnut's manager for Canada, was named director of British Commonwealth and Far Eastern operations. Robert H. Gleckner, Warner-Hudnut's manager for Mexico, was named director of Latin American Operations. Paul R. van der Stricht, former secretary of Heyden Chemical Corporation, and president of Heyden Export Corporation, both New York, has joined Warner-Hudnut and was named director of European operations. Mr. Gleckner will also serve as director of administration for the new foreign organization.

Explaining the reasons for the move, Mr. Bobst pointed out that Warner-Hudnut's foreign pharmaceuticals and cosmetics business has expanded greatly in the past few decades, and last year exceeded $27,000,000. The company, he went on, is planning to further increase its market abroad, and this, combined with the prospect for increased sales generally, has led to the realignment of its foreign activities.

David A. Walker, vice-president, has headed Warner-Hudnut's foreign operations for more than twenty-five years. Although he has reached the company's retirement age, and therefore will give up his duties as vice-president in the fall, Mr. Bobst said, Mr. Walker will continue to be active as a consultant on foreign matters and as a director of the company.

Narcotics Bureau Opiates Control List Is Broadened

The list of opiates over which the Bureau of Narcotics exercises supervision and control because of addiction-forming properties has been expanded to include alpha-acretylmethadol and certain other items by a Presidental Proclamation dated June 16. Those added to the list are:—

Alpha - 6 - dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-a-acetoxyheptane (alpha-acetylmethadol); alpha - 6 - dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanal (alpha-methodal); beta - 6 - dimethylamino - 4,4-diphenyl - 3 - acetoxyheptane (beta-acetylmethadol); 3-dimethylamino-1,1-di-(2-thienyl) - 1 - butene, and 3-ethyl-methylamino-1,1-di-(2-thienyl)-1 - butene.

Gasoline, Fuel Oil Prices Face House Unit Probe

The house interstate commerce committee will open an investigation July 1 into the recent increases in gasoline and fuel oil prices announced by the major oil companies in the eastern areas.

Chairman Charles Wolverton of New Jersey said that the committee had received many protests against the increases. He added that "inasmuch as the price increases follow a period of successive cutbacks in the amount of domestic production allowed and come at the very time that stringent reduction of oil imports is being urged, our committee proposes to inquire into just what the situation may be and to attempt to develop the facts or conditions with reference to such price increases."

Calco Assigns Bajak

Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed Henry W. Bajak manager of the Chicago branch of the pharmaceutical department, effective July 1.

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Working With Government

If the reorganization of the Department of Commerce carries out the expressed plans of the secretary to give important industries specific and adequate representation in its purposes and a fair, reasonable share of the benefits aimed at in its services, the results should be beneficial to the national economy—if those several industries can be made nationally minded so that each is duly appreciative of the fact that it is a part of, and not apart from, the general industrial community. Big men —big in personal capability, as well as in a service of capitalization and production—in industry have for months been urging industry to take a national view of its problems, its purposes, and its procedures. That, of course, is not easy. The main reason is that national views on anything are a rarity in this country—it does not even have a national government. Semantic sticklers in areas of political science, have expressed the opinion that it is not a nation, but only a more or less closely bonded federation. Another reason why industry would have difficulty in achieving a national unity, even in ideas, is the effect which has been exerted variously in industrial philospohy by the proscriptions laid on industry for more than half a century by the federal laws which seek to deal with what is more or less aptly called monopoly. Those who have been compelled not to agree on any one of a hundred matters of every day existence in their interrelations, must find it difficult to agree on something which is somewhat external, to their occupational lines of thinking.

The latest step suggested in the way of industrial representativeness of the Department of Commerce—the setting up of councils with a purpose of developing and maintaining effective relations between government and the more important industrial groups—lies in the same light. The idea can be good in many ways in both directions. It can also be disruptive. There can be no accurate presumptive evolution of the relative merits and effects of what have been stated in popular philosophy in the conflicting adages:—(1) "In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom"; (2) "Too many cooks spoil the broth." Trial and error alone can determine what will come out of any scheme of government-industry interrelationship. The results are wholly a matter of human behavior, for both government and industry are human, and the only thing that can be generalized about human behavior is that it will be what it will be.

One thing has come to pass within the past week which removes from the industry council plan—at least temporarily—a threat which would have been quite hampering. That is the defeat by the senate of the home bill creating a small business agency separate from the Department of Commerce. That mistaken endeavor to promote free competition by giving special governmental financial help to certain competitors is of itself, quite objectionable. The weapon which it would have put in the hands of those who are contending that govenment is all for big business is quite obvious. They could be expected to pass over the fact that government was backing small business with money and to make much noise on the charge that little business had no place in the councils of the Department of Commerce, but was set off in an "independent" course where nobody would ever look to the passing out of anything really of benefit was going on.

It will be good for both government and industry (business as a whole) to have better, closer, more purposeful relations developed between them. Their greatest need in that direction is for mutual understanding. It is not for special services from one side and political support from the other. Government needs to know what industry considers necessary for its welfare. Industry needs to know what government considers the basic criterion of that welfare. As that is a matter of many minds in the many governmental agencies which have to do with some aspect or another of industrial policies and practices, the role of the Department of Commerce must in large part be one of interpretation. Because whatever any governmental agency can do as a promotive service for industry must depend on its knowing what can be done where, it is clear that industry must be favorably and friendly informative on what is being done where. It must also be ready to do its part, each group, each unit, each individual, primarily for the general good. Favoritism can have no part in anything that can be good for the country—and that must be the purpose of any federal service.

The Idea Spreads

Recognition of the usefulness of men with industrial executive ability in the service of the government is not confined to its major business agency, the Department of Commerce. Even the Department of State has called upon them. Of course, such men have long been recognized as helpful in many of the problems of the Treasury Department. They have helped much also in various areas of the activities of the Department of the Interior. And more recently they have been invited to help, somewhat limitedly, it is true, in operations of the Department of Agriculture.

Businessmen, in spite of internal antagonisms, have done much on many occasions to assist in the functioning of the agencies concerned with the armed services of the country. So, it is not something strange out of a clear sky that the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization plans to create a reserve force of business executives who will contribute their services in the event of need. It is his desire also to get the assistance as soon as possible of properly qualified businessmen in the preparation of standby regulations for controls, rationings, and the like, so as to have drafts ready for enactment in case of emergency. The difficulty of getting a capable man to head up that undertaking is said to be as great as was that of keeping the post of price-controller filled.

The ODM idea is similar in several respects to that reported as a part of the reorganization plan for the Department of Commerec. For one thing, it would rotate the businessmen who headed the major divisions, in order that men will be available for those posts whatever conditions may have to be met. To provide continuity in policy and operations, each division, again as in the commerce plan, will have a permanent deputy chosen from the ranks of government career men. The importance of smooth, closely geared working relations between government and industry for the maintenance of national defense has become more and more obvious every day in the past decade. It is something for which both sides must not only be ready to work, but actually and actively work now and henceforward whatever may the appearances of world conditions. The primary objective should be the designing and developing of programs on both sides which will reduce to a minimum the problems of re-adjustment of industrial operations. That calls for the full possible possession of understanding and information on both sides, and that means that both sides must be willing to listen, one to the other, and to make such compromises as may be necessary to do the best possible job in the least possible time.

Government and busines must get together as partners and friends. That requires that business be given full opportunity to get together with itself, to plan its economy on the basis of what it can and should know about ways and means and ends. It can help government best as it is able to help itself best. There must be mutual understanding between government and business—and mutual trust. And there must be the same relations among the various divisions of government and among those of business. For each party separately and for both together, the guiding principle must be—one for all, and all for one.

For the Bookshelf

ORGANIC REACTIONS. Volume VII. Edited by Roger Adams, head of the department of chemistry, University of Illinois. 440 pages, 5½ x 9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $9.

This is the seventh volume in a series of books on organic chemical reactions, which was started in 1942. The purpose of the series is to provide a compilation of all of the important synthetic organic chemical reactions. Each chapter deals comprehensively with a particular reaction, taking up methods, precautions, examples, modifications and procedures.

The text in these volumes is written by men of practical experience, and the board of editors have done a magnificent job with the series to make it one of the outstanding contributions to the field of organic chemistry.

PREPARATION OF COTTONSEED MEATS FOR COOKING PRIOR TO THE EXTRACTION OF THE OIL. By Charles G. Luedtke and A. Cecil Wamble. Paper; 9 pages, 8½x11 in. College Station, Texas: Texas Engineering Experiment Station.

This account of a cooperative study with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas is of interest as a scientific treatise on the rolling of cottonseed, an old practice which has remained empirical. It deals with the how and the what of changes in flake thickness and moisture content in terms of resulting oil and gossypol.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

it came originally with a delegation of authority to "dispose" of it. The Munitions Board has passed the question on to the army as to whether the plant should be sold or be put in standby, for use in the next emergency. The GSA and Secretary McKay are very anxious that the plant not be "cannibalized" and that use of it be made by private industry. It was turned back to the army with the understanding that it would be leased intact.

It's quite probable that the fertilizer industry would be interested in the plant because of its equipment for production of ammonia Before the plant was turned over to Interior for use in synthetic liquid fuels demonstration work, it was used for production of fertilizer for the army's overseas fertilizer program.

US Agency Spending This June

The budget officers of the various departments and agencies of government are moving a little slower than usual this month in making purchases of supplies and entering into new delivery contracts. The reason for it is that they have been put on notice by the director of the Bureau of the Budget that any unusual increase in expenditures at this time will be looked upon with considerable suspicion.

June is the last month of the fiscal year and it has been the unfailing record of the government that in June spending reaches new peaks. The only inference that can be drawn from the record is that budget officers hate to end up the fiscal year with a surplus of funds because it is an invitation to congress to reduce appropriations in the new year.

Budget director Dodge, however, has put the departments on notice to keep the June spending within reasonable limits or they will find the amounts available for purchases reduced in fiscal year 1954.

Soviet Worker Earnings

The July "Monthly Labor Review" of the Bureau of Labor Statistics contains a study of the latest price "cuts" put into effect in Russia which shows that despite the cuts, the real earnings of workers in terms of food purchasing power are considerably below the 1928 level.

The year 1928, when a degree of free enterprise prevailed under the New Economic Policy and the peasants had not yet been forced into collective farms, marked the high point in the Soviet level of living. The decline in the level of living began with the introduction late in 1928 of the Five Year Plans.

Analysis of available Soviet price and earings data indicates that the average worker would have to work about 45 percent longer in 1953 than he actually did in 1928 in order to buy the same weekly supply of seven important foods—bread, potatoes, beef, butter, eggs, milk, and sugar. In particular, says the bureau, the Soviet worker in effect now has to work about 67 percent longer to buy a pound of bread, about 43 percent longer to buy a pound of beef, and about 244 percent longer to buy a quart of milk. Potatoes alone, because of the 5 percent price cut are slightly cheaper than they were in 1928.

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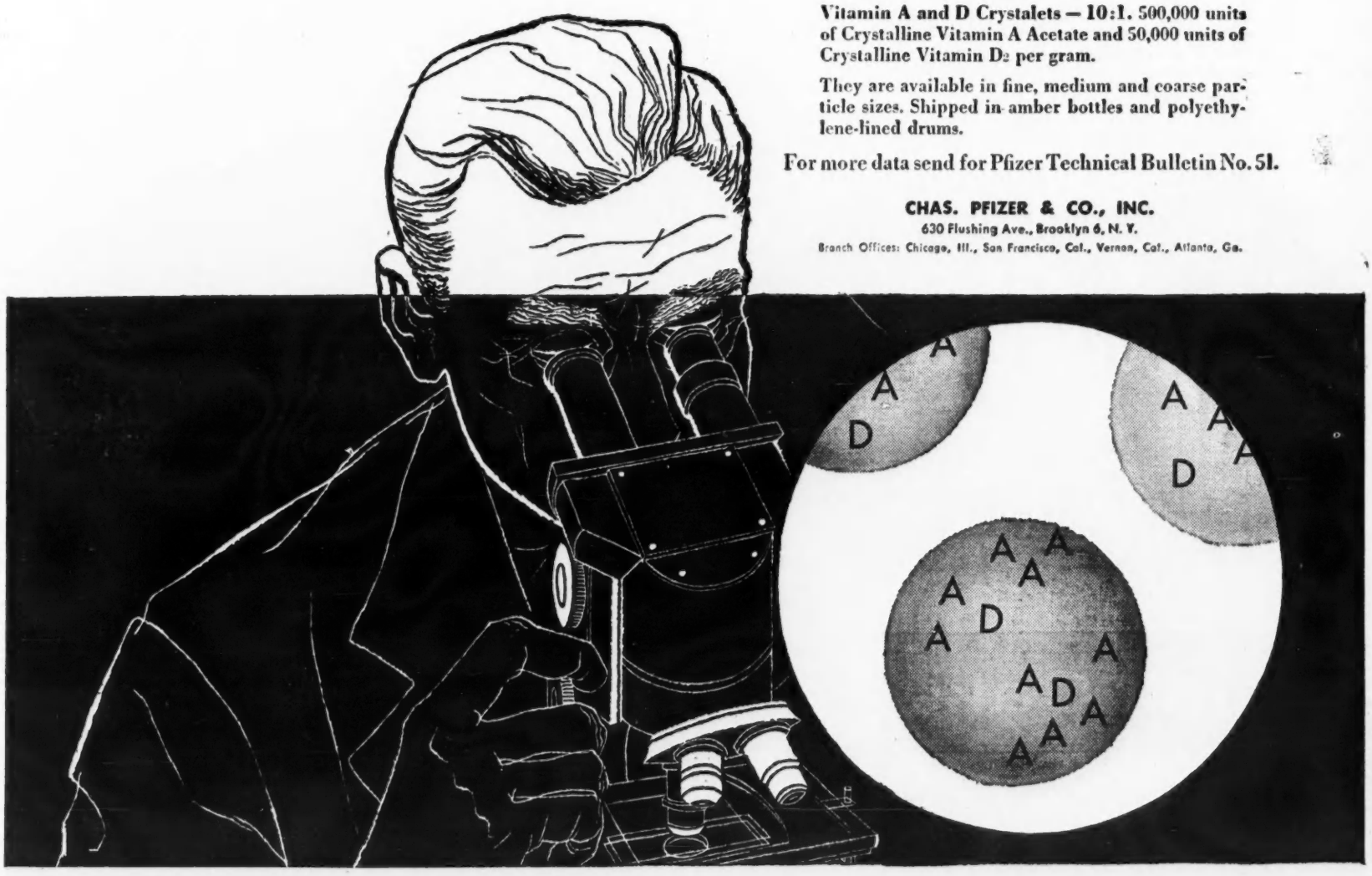

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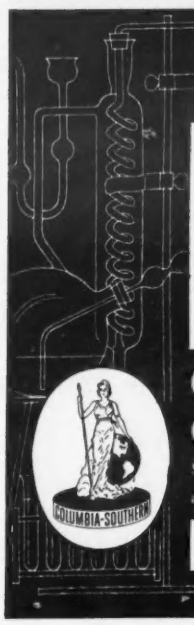

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Heavy Chemicals

Index advanced to 97.63 last week from 97.59 in the preceding period. Increased prices for calcined magnesite and tin based chemicals offset a sharp decline in the price of quicksilver. On July 1, several important chemicals including anhydrous ammonia, chlorine and dry caustic soda will experience an increase in contract prices. The upward revisions are the result of higher producing costs which have been accumulating in some instances as far back as 1950. Previous announcements of these upward revisions have brought out an accelerated buying movement which in some instances had the appearance of a temporary boom. According to producers, the present demand is not expected to continue much after the turn of the month. It is pointed out that the vacation period is at hand which means the closing down of several major consuming plants from two to three weeks. Meanwhile, output of some producers including sulphuric acid was sold out for June early last week.

Shipments of calcium chloride have increased and the market is feeling the full impact of the Summer demand for highway treatment. Sales of caustic soda flakes and chlorine increased. Demand for soda ash held steady and the movement of anhydrous ammonia was heavy both for civilian and governmental uses. There was no improvement in copper sulphate or white arsenic sales for agricultural requirements. Production of sodium nitrite has been heavily sold for June and early July.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 93.8 percent for the week ending June 20, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.7 in the preceding week and 88.6 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Acrylonitrile—Producers will not alter prices on July 1. The market stands at 44½c. per pound for drums in carlots and at 45c. to 47c. for smaller quantities. The tankcar price is 43c. per pound, all prices f.o.b. the works. Demand is described as good with shipments to the chemical, fiber and rubber industries holding steady. Production has been sufficient to place supplies in a comfortable position.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Higher prices will become effective this week. On July 1, the price range will extend from $85 to $88 per ton in tankcars for commercial, f.o.b. the works, according to the producer. The refrigeration grade in tankcars will range from $87.50 to $90.50 per ton. The advance in cylinders shows pure in zone 1 at 18½c. per pound, zone 2—19c., zone 3—19½c. to 20c., zone 4—20c. and zone 5 at 21c. per pound.

Ammonia Aqua—Higher prices will be named on July 1. Producers did not have prices ready for release at press time.

Ammoniacal Liquor—An advance in the price is scheduled for July 1. Tankcars will be priced at $96 per ton, anhydrous basis f.o.b. the works.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Cracker bakeries have been rather persistent buyers throughout the past month. These interests have taken on stocks in order to cover their summer requirements. Production has kept the market in adequate supply.

Ammonium Chloride—Consumers have taken on stocks to meet current wants but the aggregate has been satisfactory according to producers. The dry-battery manufacturers were prominent in the buying movement of white granular.

Arsenic — White powdered remained quiet and steady throughout the past month. Demand for insecticide use has been disappointing so far this season as producers' inventories were sufficient to meet requirements to date. Shipments to glass factories have continued normal. No price change will be made July 1, the carlot figure holding at 5½c. per pound.

Calcium Chloride—Shipments continued steady with demand in most instances running flush with production. It was stated the market is feeling the full impact of the summer call for highway dust control.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Contract prices will be advanced July 1. The breakdown shows technical in tankcars, zone 1—8.25c. per pound, zone 2—8.75c. per pound. Tanktrucks and less zone 1—8.75c., carlots, drums, zone 1—9.25c. per pound, zone 2—9.75c., l.c.l. zone 1—11.50c. and zone 2—12c. Distributors l.c.l., 11c. per pound in zone 1, and 11½c. in zone 2. Tanktrucks are available in New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas only. The C. P. grade will be 11c. per pound for carlots to distributors and l.c.l. 12½c., and to consumers 11½c. per pound in carlots and 13¾c. in l.c.l. Prices are works full freight allowed in zone 1 and f.o.b. stock points in zone 2 (West).

Chlorine—Prices will be advanced July 1. The new schedule shows single unit tankcars at $2.93 per 100 pounds, for more multi unit tankcars $3.80, two multi unit cars $5, and one multi unit tankcar $6. Prices are f.o.b. the works, freight equalized.

Copper Sulphate—No appreciable increase in the agricultural demand could be noted last week. Sales so far this season have been limited, with buyers following a waiting policy. The industrial movement is good, with shipments well sustained. Export inquiry remained spotty, with some sales made for South American use. No scarcity of stocks at present.

Magnesite — Calcined chemical grade, powdered, has been advanced $10 per ton for carlots to $82.50 f.o.b. works, freight equalized. The increase is another reflection of an accumulation of higher producing costs. Dead-burnt is unchanged at $38 per ton, f.o.b. Chewalah, Washington.

Potash, Caustic — Demand kept about flush with production last week. Contract prices will be advanced July 1. The breakdown for the regular grade shows flakes in drums, carlots, $9.15 per 100 pounds, l.c.l. $10.20, liquid drums, carlots, $4.25, l.c.l. $5.05, tankcars $3.70 per 100 pounds. Solid, drums, carlots $8.70 and l.c.l. $9.75 per 100 pounds, all prices f.o.b. the works.

Potassium Carbonate—Prices for contracts will be advanced July 1 to $9 per 100 pounds for calcined in barrels, carlots and to $10.05 for l.c.l. Hydrated, contracts, $7.60 per 100 pounds in barrels, carlots and $8.65 for l.c.l., all prices f.o.b. the works.

Potassium Chlorate—On July 1, contract prices will be advanced to 10¼c. for crystals in carlots and 11½c. to 12c. per pound for l.c.l. Powdered will be priced at 10¾c. carlots and 12c. to 12½c. for l.c.l. at the works.

Potassium Silicate—Along with several other potash chemicals, higher prices will be made effective July 1. The liquid 28.5 degree Baume 1:2.5 clarified will be $5.45 per 100 pounds in sellers' tankcars and $5.80 in drums, carlots. The 28.5 degree Baume 1:2.2 clarified in sellers' tankcars $6.15 per 100 pounds, and $6.50 for drums, carlots, and the 40.75 degree, 1:2.1 will be $6.95 in sellers' tankcars and $7.30 per 100 pounds in drums, carlots, all f.o.b. the works.

Potassium Stannate—Prices were advanced slightly last week, in accordance with higher tin. Producers based prices on the metal at 93c. per pound against a previous 92c. level. At the close of the week stannate was quoted at 68.8c. to 74.4c. per pound. depending upon quantity freight allowed East.

Salt Cake—Contracts will be entered on the basis of $19 per ton in carlots, works, July 1.

Soda Ash—According to producers, June shipments have maintained a steady average with the movement about the same as in the preceding month. Some relaxation can be expected in July as several important consuming plants will close down temporarily for the annual vacation period.

Soda, Caustic—Dry forms will be priced higher on July 1. Flake 76 percent will be $4.10 per 100 pounds in 400 pound drums, carlots with ground and powdered in 450 pound drums at the same figure. The l.c.l. price for flaked will be $5.30. Solid in 700 pound drums, carlots, will be priced at $3.70 and l.c.l. at $4.90. Liquid prices will remain unchanged.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Advanced prices will be made effective July 1. Producers will quote U.S.P. granular in paper bags at $2.70 for 100 pounds, carlots, and at $3.70 for l.c.l. Powdered in paper bags

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powdered, $10 per ton.
Potassium stannate, .4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .4c. per lb.
Tin chloride, .6c. per lb.
Crystals, .5c. per lb.
Sulphate, .4c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, .5c. per lb.

Reduced

Quicksilver, $4 per flask.
Tin, 2¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
97.63	97.59	97.27	95.06

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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$2.30 per 100 pounds, carlots and at $3.30 for l.c.l., f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Chlorate—Higher prices will be named for contracts. New prices effective July 1 show carlots at 8¾c. per pound and l.c.l. at 10¼c. to 11c. per pound, depending upon quantity f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Metasilicate—Anhydrous will be advanced July 1 to $5 per 100 pounds in bags for carlots. Penthydrate will be $4 per 100 pounds, bags, carlots and sesquisilicate $4.70 per 100 pounds in bags, carlots f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—No change in prices will be made at the turn of the month for this chemical. Sal soda will also remain unchanged.

Sodium Silicate—Contract prices will be advanced July 1. The new schedule shows 40-41° Baume 1:3.2 liquid in sellers' tankcars $1 per 100 pounds; drums, carlots $1.35; sellers' tankcars 1:2.9 Baume $1.60 per 100 pounds, drums, carlots $1.95; 52 Baume 1:2.4 sellers tankcars $1.95 per 100 pounds, drums, carlots $2.30; 60° Baume, 1:2.0 sellers' tankcars $2.45 per 100 pounds, drums, carlots $2.80. Solid (glass) 1:3.2 carlots, bags $57.50 per net ton and $50 carlots bulk. All prices f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Stannate — Frequent price changes in this chemical resulting from fluctuations in the tin market have been reflected in conservative consumer buying. Last week producers based prices on tin at 93c. per pound. Stannate was quoted at 51.4c. to 56.7c. per pound, according to quantity delivered East.

Sulphur—The domestic sulphur industry produced 479,954 long tons of native sulphur and 28,337 tons of recovered sulphur (of a purity of 97 percent or greater) during the month of April, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks of native sulphur decreased and at the end of April stood at 3,001,430 long tons, compared with 3,042,952 on March 31. Stocks of recovered sulphur were 139,636 long tons at the close of April, against 127,016 on March 31.

Tin Chemicals—Sales have been confined mostly to actual wants with the aggregate fair. The rather wide changes in the price of the metal day to day has made buyers cautious while production has remained adequate to level off requirements promptly. Based on 93c. tin, prices at the close of the week showed chloride stannous anhydrous at 87.2c. to $1.08 per pound, crystals hydrous 76½c. to 86½c., oxide unchanged at 94c. to 96c., sulphate stannous 92.9c. to 94.9c. and tetrachloride anhydrous at 75.7c. to 76.7c. per pound, all prices depending upon quantity and f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Chromic—Demand for plating use continued steady throughout the past month. The supply was kept adequate through the maintenance of production. Prices were fully sustained at the recent advance.

Hydrochloric—While prompt shipments have continued available, there was still some tightness reported in byproduct acid. The tankcar price for 18 degrees is $28 per ton, 20 degrees $30 and 22 degrees $35 per ton works, freight equalized.

Hydrofluosilicic—Small lot sales have featured the market throughout the past month. Production has kept the supply adequate to meet requirements while prices have remained unchanged.

Nitric—An industry wide advance averaging 25c. per 100 pounds will become effective July 1 for carboys on contract. Buying interest was described as normal with production fully capable of meeting demand.

Oxalic—Demand fair but not unusually active. Consumers have taken this acid mostly for current wants and prices have been maintained at the late advance.

Phosphoric—Continued to find a steady seasonal outlet. Consumers have not found supplies a problem during the past month. Prices were unchanged.

Sulphuric — Although some producers advanced contract prices on June 15, the advance will become industry wide on July 1. The schedule for tankcars shows

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Carboys, Barrels, Drums, Tankwagons, Tankcars

Aqua Ammonia 26°
Carboys, Drums, Tankwagons

Calcium Chloride

Carbon Tetrachloride
Drums, Tankwagons

Ferric Chloride
Drums

Formaldehyde
Tankwagons

Formic Acid 90°
Carboys

Muriatic Acid 20° & 22°
Carboys, Tankwagons, Tankcars

Nitric Acid 38°-42°
Carboys, Tankwagons

Orthodichlorobenzene
Drums, Tankwagons

Perchlorethylene

Soda Ash 58% L.

Soda Caustic Flake

Soda Caustic, Liquid 50°
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Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Seasonal slowing down in sales was reported in this market. Moderate inquiry was noted for July shipment but the market is facing the vacation period when many large consuming plants will temporarily close down. Domestic electrolytic was priced at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered to the Connecticut Valley.

Lead—Market conditions offered no important change last week. Sales of moderate dimensions were reported for immediate and July shipment. The London market moved both up and down with fluctuations not wide enough to have any appreciable influence on domestic prices. At the close, the common grade was priced at 13½c. per pound, New York, and at 13.30c. St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Market conditions weakened last week and prices declined sharply. The continued reluctance on the part of buyers has placed sellers in an unfavorable position. Small lots of spot material were available at $190 per flask although it was intimated this figure could be shaded on a firm offer for a round lot. The current price is the lowest recorded since August, 1952, when sales were made at $188.

Tin—Activity showed a moderate increase in the market last week. Buying interest at intervals was sufficiently large to strengthen prices but the ultimate trend was still downward. The trade was interested in a report from London that the United Kingdom would make an attempt toward some sort of a price agreement internationally if a Korean peace brings a decline in consuming demand. Future shipments of tin were offered below the spot price which in the late trading was 91¼c. a pound for grade A.

Zinc—Buying interest was generally slow with occasional sales reported at 11c. per pound for prime western East St. Louis basis. Some attention was focussed on the London market which at intervals advanced and showed signs of strength. Future shipments were dull with prices for the last half of the year fractionally below the spot figure.

Hercules Names Talley To Bacchus Plant Post

Joseph B. Talley has been named works manager of the Bacchus, Utah, plant of Hercules Powder Company, to succeed the late James A. Struthers, the company has announced.

Mr. Talley had been assistant works manager at Bacchus since February 1, 1952. Mr. Struthers, who had been works manager for more than three years, died June 12. Mr. Talley has served in supervisory capacities at Hercules plants in Bessemer, Ala.; Hercules, Calif.; Columbus, Kans.; Kenvil, N. J., and Ishpeming, Mich.

The new appointee was production supervisor at the Hercules-operated Missouri Ordnance Works, and assistant manager of San Jacinto Ordnance Works, which Hercules constructed in Texas for the government. Mr. Talley became associated with Hercules in 1934 as a member of the engineering staff at Columbus, Kans.

Sharples Research Labs Appoints Redding Director

Sharples Corporation Research Laboratories, Bridgeport, Pa., has announced the appointment of Dr. Edward M. Redding as director of research. Dr. Redding takes over the post held by Philip P. Sharples, who continues as vice-president in charge of research.

Dr. Redding comes to Sharples from the Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Dayton, Ohio, where he was director of research since 1948. The principal research efforts under his direction were in the fields of solar energy and photosynthesis, pointing toward the development of a commercial process for converting solar energy into useful power.

CMP Materials Validity Period Extension Made

The Office of International Trade has extended to September 30, 1953, the validity period of licenses covering CMP materials issued against second quarter 1953 allotments which were valid and outstanding on June 4, and which will expire on or before September 29.

OIT previously had extended to September 30 the validity period of licenses covering CMP materials issued against second quarter allotments which were valid and outstanding on June 4 and which would have expired on or before June 30.

Mathieson Appoints Shannon Ass't Public Relations Head

Appointment of James V. Shannon, jr., as assistant public relations director, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has been announced by Robert L. Taylor, director of public relations. In his new position, Mr. Shannon will supervise public relations activities for the divisions of Mathieson located in New York, including E. R. Squibb & Sons Division. Before joining Mathieson, Mr. Shannon was a staff member of Earl Newsom & Co., New York public relations counselling firm.

Dowell Adds Evans to Board

Luther Evans, director of industrial relations of the Dow Chemical Company's Texas division, Freeport, Tex., has been elected to the board of directors of Dowell, Inc. A Dow subsidiary with headquarters in Tulsa, Okla., Dowell treats oil and gas wells and chemically cleans heat-exchange equipment. It operates in twenty states and Canada. Mr. Evans replaces Dr. William R. Veazey, of Midland, Mich., on the Dowell board. Dr. Veazey retired on June 2.

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Dow Appoints Dr. Grebe Nuclear Research Director

Appointment of Dr. John J. Grebe to a new position as director of nuclear research and development for the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been announced by Dr. Mark E. Putnam, executive vice-president. In this capacity Dr. Grebe represents Dow in a joint study with the Detroit Edison Company and the Atomic Energy Commission, looking to the development of a nuclear reactor to produce power.

Dr. Grebe has been a member of the Dow organization since 1924, and served for many years as director of the physical research laboratory until 1949. He holds more than fifty patents in electrochemistry, power generation, synthesis of organic compounds and air conditioning.

He was a consultant of the Office of the Rubber Director during World War II. In 1946-47 he attended the Oak Ridge National Laboratory's course on applications of nuclear energy in industry, and in 1948-49 served as chief technical adviser to the chief of the Army Chemical Corps. For the past two and a half years, Dr. Grebe has headed the company's work in the Dow-Detroit Edison project. He was a research counselor until assuming his new position.

Foote Mineral Company Adds Kesler as Geologist

Thomas L. Kesler has joined Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as geologist. From 1929 until 1932 Mr. Kesler worked as oil geologist for Shell and other petroleum companies in the United States. From 1933 until 1946, he had various geological jobs with the United States government, mostly in the area of North and South Carolina. In 1946 the latter year he became geologist with the Thompson Weiman Company, with headquarters at Cartersville, Ga. Early in 1952, he joined United States Steel Corporation in Alabama. Mr. Kesler's first assignment will be at Foote's Kings Mountain Mining Division.

Sulphur Recovery Plant Contract Let by Westvaco

Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced that it has signed a contract with the Ralph M. Parson Company, Los Angeles, for the design and installation of a plant for the conversion of hydrogen sulphide to sulphur. The new unit is in connection with Westvaco's carbon bisulphide plant at South Charleston, W. Va. The plant will have as its feed stock hydrogen sulphide produced as a by-product in the carbon bisulphide process.

Hooker Promotes Walmsley

John T. Walmsley has been promoted to the Chicago and midwest area as a salesman for Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Walmsley's headquarters will be at 1 North LaSalle street, Chicago. He has been with the company since 1950, first as a chemical engineer in the process study group at the Niagara Falls plant and later as assistant sales engineer at Tacoma, Wash. Since June, 1952, he has been in the Niagara Falls sales office.

Baird Appoints Kallman

J. M. Baird Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Daniel W. Kallman as technical director. Mr. Kallman was formerly with the Bond Adhesives Company, and is currently instructing in a course on the export and marketing of chemicals at the College of the City of New York.

Metal Cans Shipment: April

Total shipments of metal cans during April were 8 percent above shipments during March and 5 percent above shipments during April, 1952, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In April metal can shipments amounted to 301,665 short tons, compared with March's revised figure of 279,372 short tons, and a revised figure of 287,223 short tons in April, 1952.

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Catalyst Use Rate in 1955 Expected to Double 1952's

Consumption of catalysts in catalytic cracking operations of United States and free-world petroleum refineries is expected to reach a level by January, 1955, almost double the consumption in 1952, according to an industry survey just completed by the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

In making public the results of the survey, Associate Deputy Petroleum Administrator C. E. Davis said that despite the projected increase in consumption, the supply of catalysts—of both fluid and pellet types—is expected to be substantially equal to the requirements estimated for the beginning of 1955. Nevertheless, Mr. Davis said, additional expansion to provide more capacity for manufacturing both types of catalysts may prove to be desirable as a reserve for wartime emergency.

In 1952, the PAD survey indicates, the refining industry in the United States and in friendly foreign nations consumed 10,800 tons a month of fluid-type catalysts and 3,440 tons a month of pelleted catalysts. By January, 1955, requirements for fluid catalysts are estimated at 18,300 tons a month and supply at 17,850 tons a month. Requirements for pelleted catalysts at that time are estimated at 6,850 tons a month and supply at 6,730 tons.

The survey projects an increase of 72 percent between 1952 and 1955 in installed fluid cracking capacity in the United States and friendly foreign countries and an increase of 66 percent in installed moving-bed cracking capacity over the same period. By 1955 consumption of catalysts per barrel of installed cracking capacity is expected to be about 10 percent higher than in 1952. "This will result," the survey states, "from the steady trend to cracking of heavy feeds higher in metals and sulphur content, and because many refiners are finding that higher catalyst replacement is financially attractive."

Cellophane Plant Work Is Scheduled by duPont

A program for improvement of cellophane manufacturing facilities at the Clinton cellophane plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in Clinton, Iowa, has been announced by George G. Holman, plant manager.

The program, Mr. Holman said, includes modernization of equipment in the chemical process as well as in the casting and coating areas, leading to higher efficiencies, which, in turn, will result in increased output from the plant's present casting machines. Newly designed equipment also will be installed to improve quality control. Construction work is to begin immediately, and the program is scheduled for completion by the end of 1954.

Pennsylvania Salt Adds 2 Sales Representatives

L. C. Dobbrow and J. T. Miller have been appointed sales and service representatives for maintenance specialties produced for railroads by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Mr. Dobbrow will handle railroad accounts in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and Mr. Miller in New York state. Mr. Dobbrow joined Pennsalt in 1948 and after completion of the company training course, served as administrative assistant in the maintenance chemicals department. Mr. Miller, following three years of selling for another company, recently joined Pennsalt to take on this new assignment.

Sharples Advances Maxey

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has announced the promotion of Frank P. Maxey to chemical products manager. Mr. Maxey has been with the midwestern regional office of the Sharples sales department for five years. His last assignment was the southwestern United States, which he covered from Houston, Tex. Mr. Maxey will be located in the executive offices in Philadelphia and initially will have charge of sales promotion for fuel gas odorants.

Utility Chemical Appoints

Ben Stonoga has been appointed director of sales for Utility Chemical Company, Paterson, N. J. Mr. Stonoga previously held various sales executive posts with Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., and Klenzade Products, Inc., Beloit, Wis.

Perchlorethylene Brochure Issued

An eight-page, two-color brochure outlining the uses of perchlorethylene as a degreasing agent has been announced by the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Properties of the synthetic solvent are given as well as performance data. Copies of the booklet may be had free on request to Columbia-Southern at 420 Fort Duquesne boulevard, Pittsburgh 22.

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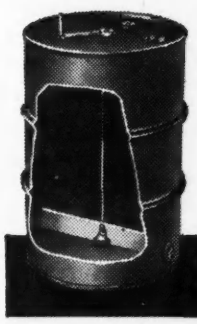
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Index declined to 111.09 last week from 111.30 in the preceding period. Slow sales of castor pomace caused sellers to reduce the price in an attempt to stimulate buying interest. Absence of important demand was also reflected in lower prices for dried blood, hoof meal and tankage at Chicago. Steamed bone meal was barely steady with inquiry slow. Menhaden meal prices were unchanged while reports indicated a fairly good catch of menhaden during the month.

While a reduction in the price of cyanamid will be recorded this week, ammonium nitrate, nitrogen solutions, anhydrous ammonia, superphosphate, normal and triple and urea will be priced higher. All the increases are the result of producing costs which have been constantly mounting over a prolonged period of time. While most of the domestic potash production is under contract, some buyers have not been over eager to place orders during the past month. The slowdown appears to be due to the fact that mixers are aware of the increased production that has been made available. Ammonium sulphate remained quiet. A sizable quantity of phosphate rock was purchased for export.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—No easement from the tight supply position. Higher prices will be named this week. New prices effective July 1 will range from $68 to $70 per ton, works, for domestic, depending upon producer. Eastern Canadian nitrate will be priced at $77.50 per ton on that date.

Ammonium Sulphate—Remained relatively quiet last week. Contract withdrawals again accounting for most of the movement prior to the closing of the fertilizer year this week. Stocks of both grades, synthetic and coke-oven, were available at the former price range.

Bone Meal—Demand has relaxed for both feed and fertilizer. Sellers of the steamed grade quoted $65 per ton in bags, carlots, works, although it was intimated that a firm bid at a slight concession might be considered.

Castor Pomace—Priced lower at $33 per ton, carlots, works. Buyers have not shown any unusual attention in this material of late.

Cyanamid—Prices will be reduced July 1. The fertilizer mixing grade will be available at $55 per ton in bags and at $52 in bulk. The pulverized grade will be priced at $2.75 per unit of nitrogen, both f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—Sales in Chicago were made on the basis of $5 per unit of ammonia, which is the same figure quoted in New York. Trading conditions continued quiet throughout the past week.

Fish Meal—According to trade reports, the catch of menhaden to date has been fairly good. Demand is not strong at present although sales appear to be holding around the seasonal average.

Hoof Meal—Priced lower at $6 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis, the lowest price recorded since April. Buying interest relaxed rather sharply last week.

Nitrogen Solutions—Prices will be advanced this week. The new price based on a ton of nitrogen will be $128 works for tankcars.

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand did not appear as active as noted early in the month. An export sale amounting to 60,000 tons was made to Czechoslovakia for Summer shipment.

Potassium Muriate—While the major part of production is under contract, renewals were somewhat slower than usual at the close of the month. Increased production appeared to impress some mixers that there was no immediate necessity to place orders.

Sodium Nitrate—Continued to find a satisfactory seasonal outlet. Prices were unchanged while stocks remained adequate to meet requirements.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate during the month of April totaled 972,625 short tons for normal, 88,488 tons for concentrated, and 6,171 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census. Compared with last month's totals, these figures show gains of 10 and 1 percent, respectively, for normal and concentrated grades, and a decline of 3 percent for wet-base goods. During the 1953 season (July through April) production was 26 percent greater for concentrated, and 19 percent less for wet-base goods, while the output of normal superphosphate remained the same as in the 1952 season.

Shipments for normal superphosphate totaled 1 percent more in April than in March, while the quantities of concentrated and wet-base goods declined respectively 2 and 15 percent during this period. However, the April, 1953, shipments, when compared with those for April, 1952, show increases of 17 percent for normal, 18 percent for concentrated, and 5 percent for wet-base goods. Shipments during the 10 months of the 1953 season, were 2 percent greater for normal superphosphate, 29 percent greater for concentrated, and 10 percent less for wet-base goods when compared with the same period of the 1952 season.

During the month stocks on hand declined 22 percent for normal superphosphate to 749,184 tons, 8 percent for concentrated to 61,186 tons and 41 percent for wet-base goods to 10,252 tons. Stocks on hand at the end of month for wet-base goods were, however, higher than those held during the corresponding period of 1952.

Prices will be advanced this week to 88c. to 91c. per unit of a-p-a, depending upon the producer f.o.b. the works for normal and to 98c. per unit for triple, carlots, East Tampa, Florida.

Tankage—Lower prices were established last week with occasional sales locally at $4.75 per unit of ammonia and at $5 in Chicago.

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Castor pomace, $2 per ton.
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
111.09	111.30	111.61	114.17

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—No unusual activity at the close of the month. Buyers have found stocks adequate and the general market continued steady. Supplies of fish meal were not too flush but no serious shortage expected. Shipments of inorganics from Canada arriving in good shape with an advance in ammonium nitrate expected July 1.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate — $77.14 per ton, in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $103.64 per ton, in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1 65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$34-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.45 per unit of protein, domestic, nominal, sacked, f.o.b. San Pedro, spot; $2.40 per unit, July-August; $2.35 October-December.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia, nominal, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Moderate increase in demand for BHC and DDT was reported from the southeastern area where tobacco and cotton are grown. In the Southwest, particularly Texas, the weather has continued mostly dry while in Louisiana and the delta section, cotton, in some instances, has been replanted three times. In producing quarters it was pointed out that the recent strengthening of cotton dust prices might have steadying influence on BHC. Export demand has increased for this material, the inquiry being usually heavy from Brazil. The active season for 2,4,5-T is temporarily over but shipments of fair dimensions of 2,4-D are being made to Nebraska and the Dakotas. No serious shortage of stocks anywhere at present.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Tinplate Plant in Ohio Sold By RFC to Republic Steel

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has approved the sale to Republic Steel Corporation of a tinplate plant at Niles, Ohio, under the terms of an option granted by the Defense Plant Corporation, former RFC subsidiary, administrator Kenton R. Cravens announced last week. The purchase price is approximately $1,992,000.

The facilities, which consist of buildings and equipment on one and three-quarters acres of land, were constructed during World War II at the request of the War Production Board and have been rented by Republic for the past ten years. The cost of construction was $5,273,000, and the total rental received on the property has amounted to $4,270,000.

Celanese Appoints Campbell

J. Stewart Campbell has been appointed head of the new fiber spinning research section at the Summit, N. J., research laboratories of Celanese Corporation of America. Mr. Campbell joined the company in 1941 at Cumberland, Md., and was transferred to Summit when the laboratories were opened.

Chew Honored at Luncheon

John A. Chew, veteran head of the New York chemical firm bearing his name, was honored recently at a luncheon in the Chemists' Club, New York, commemorating his fifty years in the chemical industry. Mr. Chew was presented with a silver tray engraved with more than fifty names of fellow Chemists' Club members who have lunched with him through the years at the club's "round table."

Belle Alkali Gets Beeson As New Manager of Sales

William B. Beeson, jr., veteran member of the Diamond Alkali Company sales organization, has been named sales manager of Diamond's new subsidiary, Belle Alkali Company, Belle, W. Va. A. L. Geisinger, Diamond vice-president, made the announcement from Cleveland, Ohio, headquarters of the company, where Mr. Beeson will be located.

Mr. Beeson's sales career with Diamond, dating back to 1933, was interrupted only by World War II. Originally assigned to Diamond's Cincinnati branch sales office, Mr. Beeson was transferred in March, 1948, to the company's Pittsburgh, Pa., branch office, where shortly thereafter he was promoted to the position of assistant branch manager.

USDA Post to Knipling

Dr. Edward F. Knipling, Department of Agriculture career employee, has been named assistant chief in charge of entomological research of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Dr. Knipling replaces Dr. F. C. Bishopp, who will leave the Bureau June 30 after forty-nine years of service as scientist, division leader, and assistant chief. Dr. Knipling joined the bureau in 1930. Since 1946 he has been leader in the bureau's division of insects affecting man and animals.

Trade Briefs

Endicott R. Lovell, president of Calumet & Hecla, Inc., has received an honorary doctor of engineering degree from Michigan College of Mining and Technology.

St. Olaf College has presented its distinguished alumni award to Herman E. Bakken, assistant general manager of the refining division of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh.

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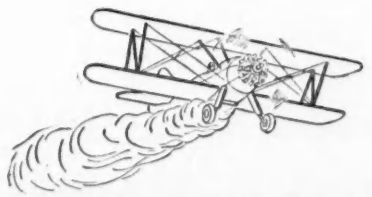
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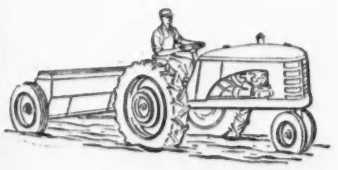
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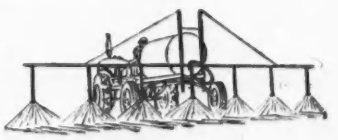
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Petroleum Derivatives

Leading producers this week explained the need for a general advance in crude oil prices by pointing out mounting consumer demand, higher costs of developing and finding crude oil resources, a declining discovery rate, and the nation's need for excess producing capacity in times of emergency. Following the crude advance, some refined products have been already affected, or will reflect the gain in the near future, manufacturers indicated. Fuel oil, gasoline, and residual oils have already risen in price. On July 1, refiners report that they will raise the price of aliphatic solvents 1 cent per gallon, and aromatics, 2 cents per gallon. Producers also scheduled short chain straight aliphatics such as heptane, hexane, and octane for a 1 cent per gallon increase. Waxes were generally unaffected as yet, although paraffin was slated to advance ½ cent for all grades effective July 1. Petrolatums, white mineral oils, and petroleum sulphonates were reported by suppliers to be unaffected, as well as benzonitrile and thiophene.

The advanced prices of toluol and xylol were expected by manufacturers to have no effect on short supplies. The government was expected to take what some sources estimated to be 90 percent of petroleum toluol production. Civilian consumers were reported to be hard pressed to find any stocks left after government demands were satisfied. Nor were refiners consoled by the continuing shortage of xylol stocks. Due to heavy use of facilities for manufacturing toluol, decreased xylol production plagued producer and consumer alike. No relief was seen in the supply situation of either aromatic. Producers do not feel that future demand for aromatics or aliphatics will be affected by the July 1 advance in prices. Demand is said to be such that consumers will continue to buy at a steady rate.

Propane and butane were considered to be holding steady at recently lowered prices, with some indications of continuing spot sales at a wide range.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha—Commercial sources state that, effective July 1, a 1c. per gallon price advance will go into effect. The gain is held due to the crude oil price increase of last week. Suppliers feel that the increase in price will not deter consumer demand, which at present is said to be sustained at good levels. Reserves are considered adequate, with customers' needs promptly filled.

High Flash Naphtha—In accord with other aromatics, a general advance of 2c. will go into effect July 1, refiners announce. Despite the imminent price rise, no softening of demand was indicated. Marketers were said to have ample stocks, with no shortages anticipated.

Mineral Spirits — Manufacturers announced a price advance of 1c. per gallon on regular types, to go into effect July 1. The change was deemed necessary in order that refiners could compensate for the crude oil price increase. Demand continues to hold well, with stocks considered to be ample by the industry.

Solvent Naphtha—Reflecting the recent crude oil price change, both 100 and 150 degree flash types will be advanced 2c. per gallon on July 1, it is reported. Demand will continue at present levels, producers indicate. Supplies are said to be adequate.

Toluol — Major producers have announced a 2c. increase in the per gallon price, effective July 1. It is explained that this is in keeping with the crude petroleum price rise initiated this week by mid-continent suppliers. Manufacturers report that they are still unable to fill civilian consumer requirements, as the government continues to issue directives against nearly all petroleum toluol output. Even with higher prices in the offing, most sources see no buildup of scanty stocks in the near future. It is further indicated that even the possibility of peace would not immediately reduce government requirements.

VM&P Naphtha—Like other aliphatics, this naphtha is destined for a price rise of 1c. per gallon on July 1, manufacturers report. The market situation is said to be good, with ample supplies moving to a steady volume of consumption. Most sources felt that demand would continue at present levels, relatively unaffected by the price change.

Xylol—A 2c. increase in the per gallon price of this aromatic will go into effect on July 1, according to refiners, who hold the crude oil price rise responsible. Despite the advance, producers see a gloomy supply situation which should continue indefinitely. One manufacturer pointed out that, due to the magnitude of government toluol demand, refineries were now operating on excess producing capacity, with insufficient facilities remaining for xylol production.

Market Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.40	104.40	104.49

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 13 totaled 278,960,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 277,907,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,053,000 barrels comprising an increase of 637,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 416,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Propane and butane remain steady at their recently lowered price of 3½c. per gallon, f.o.b. group three. It is reported that some companies use the contract price in spot sales, while others offer widely varying prices on a spot basis. This is considered to be in accord with the usual low summer demand. The Bureau of Mines reports that butane production for April was 1,709,000 gallons; propane, 3,968,000 gallons; commercial propane-butane mixture, 2,072,000 gallons.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Despite the recent crude oil price jump, observers noted no imminent effects on this market. Orders continued well sustained. Supplies were judged to be in relatively close balance, with makers adequately providing for consumer needs.

Paraffin—A ½c. price increase is expected to go into effect July 1. One observer pointed out that this change in some sense anticipated the rise in crude oil prices, as it had been agreed upon some time ago. However, the industry expects further adjustments in price structure, perhaps in the fourth quarter, due to the advance in price of crude oil. Both crude scale wax and fully refined grades remain generally in tight supply, refiners indicate. Consumer demand is described as strong. One source predicted that stocks would probably become more plentiful as summer progressed, bringing with it decreased demand in some instances.

Miscellaneous

Aliphatics — Short chain straight aliphatics such as heptane, hexane, and octane will be advanced 1c. per gallon on July 1, due to the crude oil price change, the industry indicates; 100 degree C. boiling range octane, tanks, Bayonne, N. J., will be 19c. per gallon, it is announced, with heptane and hexane, same price, same basis.

Crude Oil—Observers in the California market report that oil companies there do not at this time plan to increase prices, as have mid-continent producers. One source pointed out that California was the first to raise prices, after government controls went off in the first quarter of this year. It was pointed out that, for most of the mid-continent companies, this was the first crude oil price change since 1947.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during May amounted to 27,509,709 barrels, or an average of 887,410 barrels per day, it was reported. Production for the first five months of 1953 amounted to 124,-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

621,764 barrels, an average of 825,310 barrels per day.

Fuel Oil—Due to the recent boost in crude oil prices, producers along the East and Gulf coasts have found it necessary to increase prices on most grades of fuel oil, despite seasonal slowness on some types. Gains in the Gulf Coast area amounted to 25c. per barrel, and in East Coast localities the new price averaged 15c. per barrel higher. Heavy fuels, said to be in good demand, were expected to steady the increase, despite the soft market for Nos. 1 and 2 fuels.

Gasoline—An average price rise of 0.6c. per gallon tankwagon in Middle Atlantic and New England states was recently effected by leading producers in that area. The industry pointed out that the higher prices reflected greater marketing and transportation costs. Observers noted that this increase does not allow for the recent gain in the price of crude oil. Refiners expect the advance to be indicated in corresponding gasoline price increases in the near future.

The Bureau of Mines reports that daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products in April was 651,000 barrels, 1,000 barrels per day below March. Cumulative production, January-April, was 78,770,000 barrels, or an average of 656,000 barrels per day. This figure is compared with cumulative production of 73,671,000 barrels for the corresponding period in 1952, with the average daily production for that time being 609,000 barrels.

Sun, Canadian Oil Form Firm to Build Pipe Line

Formation of Sun-Canadian Pipe Line Company, Ltd., to construct and operate an eight-inch, 200-mile products pipe line from Sarnia to Toronto, Canada, has been announced jointly by Joseph N. Pew, jr., president of Sun Oil Company, Ltd., and W. Harold Rea, president of Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd.

The pipe line will be jointly owned, two-thirds by Sun Oil Company, Ltd., and one-third by Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd. Main offices will be at London, Ontario. Previous announcement of the construction of this pipe line was made several months ago by Sun Oil Company, Ltd. Since then Sun and Canadian worked out an agreement to make the undertaking a joint venture.

Sun Oil Company, Ltd., is the Canadian subsidiary of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia. William C. Kinsolving will serve as president of the new corporation. He will continue as president of Sun Pipe Line Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia.

Construction of the pipe line has been started, with completion scheduled for around October 1 when Sun's new Sarnia refinery is scheduled to be completed. Estimated cost is approximately $6,000,000. Initial maximum capacity will be 17,500 barrels a day with a single pumping station at Sarnia. Maximum ultimate capacity would be, with the installation of additional pumping stations, 35,000 barrels a day.

NPC Adds Frank Perry

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has appointed Frank M. Perry to membership on the National Petroleum Council. Mr. Perry, who is associated with Cities Service Oil Company, is newly elected president of the Natural Gasoline Association of America. He succeeds John F. Lynch, outgoing president of the association.

API Group Adds Two

Alan L. Feinman and John W. Nerlinger, jr., have been appointed to membership on the service station advisory committee of the American Petroleum Institute. The appointees will replace Fred H. Moore and Harry K. Franklin, who were unable to accept their original appointments.

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Axelson Manufacturing Co. Makes Goertz Sales Head

Willard F. Goertz has been named general sales manager of the Axelson Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, Calif., division of the Pressed Steel Car Company, it has been announced by John I. Snyder, jr., chairman of the board and president of Pressed Steel Car.

Joining Axelson petroleum equipment division in 1927, Mr. Goertz has served continuously with the company since then, working his way through a series of promotions from his first job, oil well pump inspector, to the post of California sales manager, to which he was appointed in 1950.

In his new position, Mr. Goertz will be assisted by J. R. Walker, sales manager, petroleum equipment division; J. L. Axelson, sales manager, engine lathes division; L. G. Martial, sales manager, aircraft components division, and G. Painter, sales manager, foundry division.

Indiana Standard Adds Building To Test Auto Fuels, Lubricants

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has added a new building with complete facilities for full-scale engine testing of automotive fuels and lubricants to its automotive laboratory at Whiting, Ind. In the new laboratory are sixteen engine test stands, each with dynamometer and other modern control and measuring instruments. Engine and dynamometer bed plates are mounted on separate three-ton concrete foundations which foot directly on sand under the building. Isolated from each other and from other parts of the building, these separate foundations eliminate cross vibration.

Texas Eastern Appoints

Jack R. Fraser has been appointed chief petroleum engineer for Texas Eastern Production Corporation, Houston, Texas. Mr. Fraser, who joined Texas Eastern in 1951 as district geologist, had most recently been a division engineer. Before joining Texas Eastern Mr. Fraser was associated with Shell Oil Company as production geologist in Oklahoma City, Okla.

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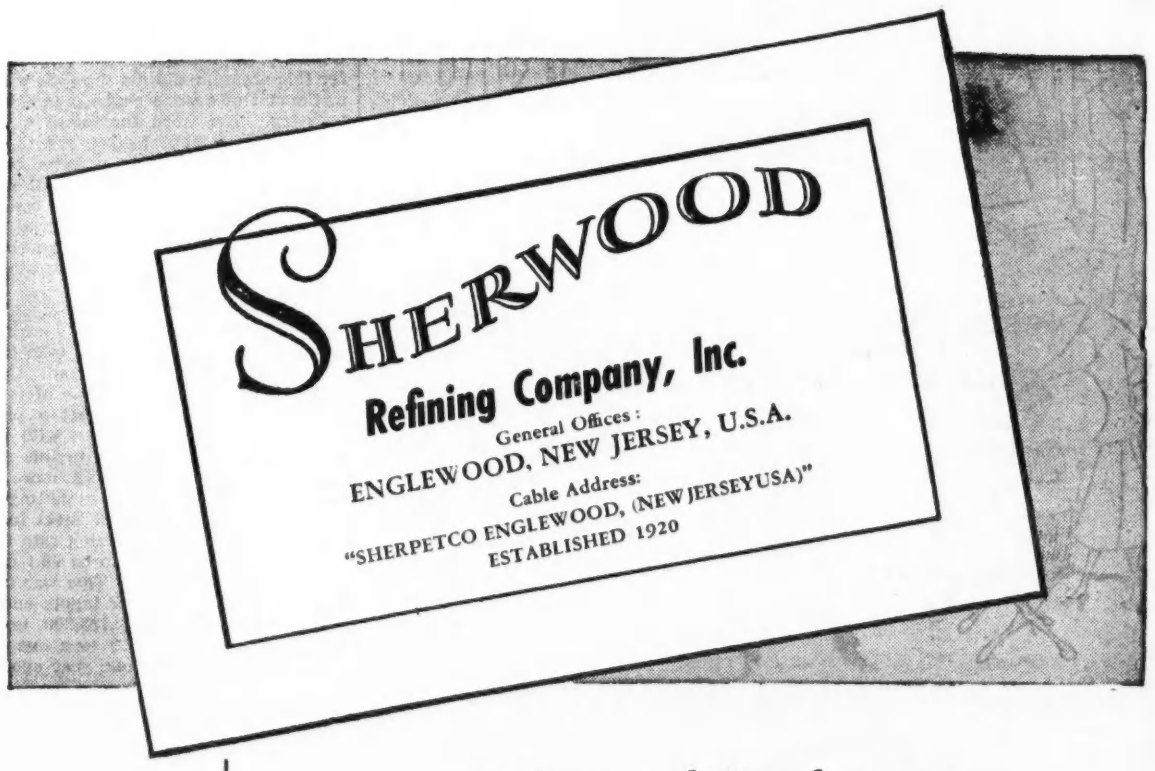

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Coal Chemicals

There were no price changes which were reflected in the market index last week. Some further announcements were made for intermediate advances scheduled for July 1. Quotations of imported crude naphthalene were weaker as the market continued to soften.

Announcements of July 1 advances for intermediates such as anilin, anthraquinone, dimethylanilin, dinitrophenol, Neville & Wither's acid, and nitrobenzene have been made. Some sources went along on a few of the changes during the past week. Other changes due to take place on the first were listed in previous issues.

The newsworthy angle to the entire situation was that the announced increases caused a pickup in buying for all of these intermediates. Whereas, some of these markets might ordinarily be expected to be showing signs of slowing down at this time of year, the markets were experiencing a flurry before prices go up. It was felt that better sales would be reflected in less buying later on.

The markets for basic coal chemicals were unchanged, insofar as supply and demand were concerned. Benzol sales continued to be good, producers reported. Contrary to some expectations, demand for this aromatic did not drop off with the settlement of a wage contract in the steel industry. The word for toluol was still tight. Government buying for the next two months was already expected to keep to the same high levels. What it will be after August, no one knows for sure, but it was felt that there will not be much drop-off. The xylol market was also quite tight, some of which was due to the scarcity of toluol.

Phthalic anhydride was still in tight supply. Producers were working at capacity, but were unable to take care of the full load of present demand. Current buying was not normal, some of it being spurred on by the fact that a phthalic producer has been shutdown with a long labor conflict. Consumers in this market were normal: they ordered more when they felt that the supply was getting short.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the industry was scheduled to be 99.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,235,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,183,000 tons the previous week, 2,262,000 tons one month ago, and 246,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol — Producers reported that demand for this aromatic was holding up quite well. One source stated that it had not received any cancellations and demand appeared strong. With a steel strike avoided, it was somewhat surprising to note that demand remained as strong as it was before the wage agreement was achieved. It had been assumed that consumers were buying more for protective inventories against the possibilities of a repetition of last year's long strike than for current consumption.

When the air cleared after the signing of the contract, it was logical to expect some decline in inventory buying. However, some sources reported that no decrease in inquiries for benzol have been evident in their sales. One producer has already indicated that it felt slightly less pressure in the benzol market. Most sources have been able to move all of their production without too much difficulty thus far.

Creosote—The market for this material presented its normal, steady picture. Suppliers reported that demand was currently satisfactory. Some more business could be handled by most sources if it were available. But, present sales have not been low, by any means. Last year was considered a pretty good year for creosote and this year's level has been holding to the same pace. Prices remained at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated.

Cresols—There have been no drastic changes in the picture of this market in past weeks. Some sources said that demand has shown a tendency towards softening lately. However, there has not been enough change, nor enough time to tell if it was a general trend. Prices have held to their previously established levels. Supplies were sufficient to keep consumers' needs satisfied.

Cresylic Acid—No significant changes were noticeable in this market in the past week. Producers reported that demand for cresylic was relatively slow. Inquiries have not been as steady as they were, showing signs of a drop-off in interest in the past several weeks. Prices held to their old schedules. No changes were currently anticipated.

Importers said that the market for ADF acid was uneventful. Some sources reported that sales were relatively slow, with only odd lots moving here and there. Other suppliers stated that they were moving regular quantities to consumers for their normal requirements. No one said that activity was particularly good. Prices remained at the 75c. per gallon level.

A number of trade members have expressed their interest in the developments of tricresyl phosphate as the basic material for an additive to automotive gasoline which has recently been introduced to the public. Whether or not this use of TCP will have a telling effect on the cresylic market depends upon the extent of its adoption as a general trade use. Producers of TCP reported that demand was fairly strong before the introduction of the new use. Since the announcement, inquiries have picked up, it was said. No supply problems were anticipated, as production can be increased if it is necessary. So far, the use of TCP in gasoline is limited to one company. A source stated that patent protections might be preventing or hindering general adoption. The trend of future events in the tricresyl market, and consequently cresylic acid too, were not very clear yet. Some producers already report a slight bit of activity for a few grades of acid for this use.

Naphthalene—Nothing has happened in the past few weeks to change the picture of this market. Activity was practically non-existent. Demand for crude material has been very poor. Domestic producers and importers of hot-pressed naphthalene agree that there was not much business to be had in the current market.

Some of the slow conditions were felt to be a result of a labor strike which has shut down one phthalic producer's plant for ninety-one days today. Several sources in the trade expressed the feeling that one large naphthalene buyer out of the market was enough to slow things down considerably. That may well be true, but there are other factors which have contributed to the lethargy of this market. The market for naphthalene has not been exceptionally strong since the start of the year. Consumers have not been interested in building up their inventories any further since that time. Then too, imported 78-degree material has been coming into the country in substantial quantities at low prices.

An importer said that currently naphthalene was backing up on the suppliers from abroad. The market for imported material here was dead. Prices clung to the 3¼c. level, but sellers were unable to get 3½c. any more.

Phenol—Demand for synthetic material has held up fairly well in the past several weeks. Producers said that inquiries have been sustained at the May level, which was over the preceding two months. Continued good activity was anticipated with phenolic resins holding their share of demand up. Adhesives have shown some

Market Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
114.10	114.10	114.14	113.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 27, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,044,525
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	37,352,103
Benzol	gals.	3,611,071
Coaltar	gals.	16,563,176
Creosote oil	gals.	925,159
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,551,624
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,859
Toluol	gals.	710,277
Xylol	gals.	338,707

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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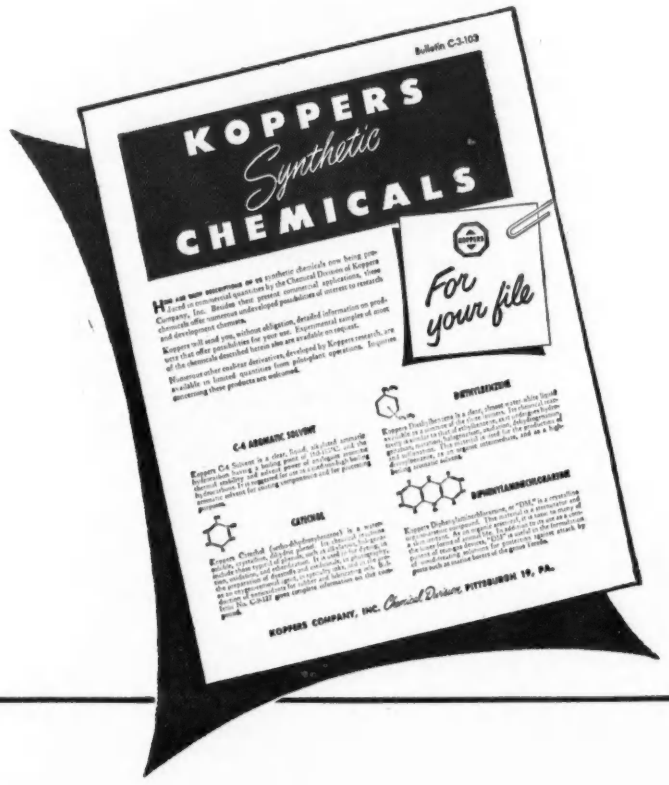

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● Bulletin C-3-103, shown here, lists the properties, reactions and uses of 22 synthetic organic chemicals produced by Koppers Chemical Division. Most of these chemicals have established commercial applications, and in addition, offer rich, new fields of investigation to research and development chemists. The Bulletin describes all 22 of the products listed above.

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pickup in the past several weeks, making the current position of phenol look a bit more solid.

The overall picture has not been too bright though, since suppliers of natural phenol saw some decrease in sales during recent weeks. With synthetic material moving better than natural grades, at a higher price too, it was felt that the price differential might not be enough to induce sales of the latter. However, no adjustment of schedules has been announced or seemed imminent.

Pyridin—Producers reported that they were still moving all of their production, but the relaxation of pressure in this market was obvious. One source stated that it had not completely caught up with backorders yet, but the backlog did not extend as far ahead as it had in the past. Other producers have reported some cancellations, a while back, and a general slowness of demand which still prevails. Approaching summer vacation periods were felt to be a part of the current story. Sales were not as fast as producers would like to see, but there seemed to be no problems in moving present output.

Toluol—No changes were noted in the market for this light oil. Supply conditions remained very tight. Government requirements for defense production have been stepped up lately. The current slice taken by the government was said to be 70 percent of coaltar output and from 90 to 92 percent of petroleum production.

With the lion's share going into defense purposes, little material was left to take care of industrial needs. Consumers have found it very difficult to get enough toluol for their own uses during the past several months. Consequently, the pressure on producers has been considerable all during this shortage.

Xylol—The market for this light oil has grown tighter over the past few months. Much of the current pressure on xylol has been an overflow from the tight toluol situation. When consumers found that they could not get enough toluol to satisfy their requirements, many switched over to the use of xylol. The normal industrial demand for xylol has been relatively good. Hence, the additional call for xylol has been enough to overload the boat.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—The market for this tar base was reported to be quite satisfactory. Producers were moving their output very well without any trouble. No particular shortages were indicated either. Prices have held to their old schedules.

Dimethylanilin—Most sources have announced increases of 3½c. per pound due to take effect July 1. However, the increase is not universal in the trade yet. Some changes were still being considered. No further price announcements had been made as of press-time.

Demand for this material has been quite strong in the past several weeks, as was noted in markets for other intermediates which were scheduled for increases. Consumers were trying to build up a little reserve before prices advanced. It was felt that increased buying now would be reflected in a poorer demand sometime later.

Dinitrophenol—A price increase of 5c. per pound was scheduled to raise contract prices July 1. The new quotation will become 37c. per pound in barrels.

Producers reported that demand for intermediates currently was very good. It was felt that the announcements of increases have spurred a little activity in those markets which are going to be affected. Consumers were trying to get the material before prices change, it was said. A source added that the influx of business now might result in slower buying later.

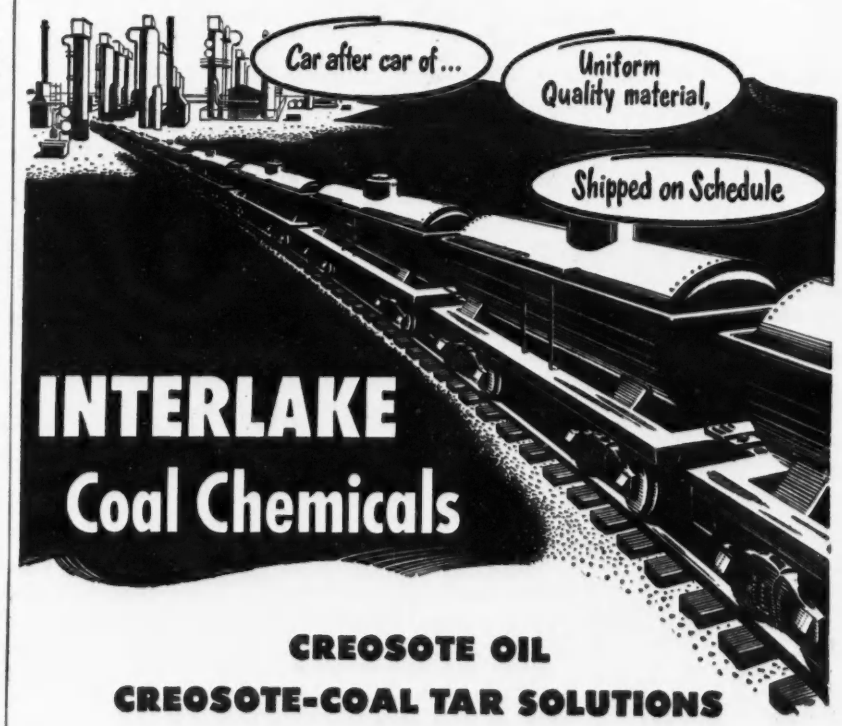
Maleic Anhydride—Production of this intermediate in March amounted to 1,834,140 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission relates. The figures for February output of maleic were not available.

March production of phthalic totaled 21,840,709 pounds, compared with 18,480,644 pounds produced the previous month, Tariff Commission figures show.

Neville & Winther's Acid—A 15c. price increase for this material effective July 1 for contract prices was reported by producers. The advance will bring quotations up to $1.20 per pound.

Nitrobenzene — Another source announced a 1½c. increase for this material last week. Spot schedules were advanced immediately, while contract prices were not due to go up until July 22. Other sources have already announced increases which are to take effect July 1. At that time prices will become, 11c. per pound in tankcars, 12c. per pound in drum carlots, and 13c. per pound in less than carlots.

Phthalic Anhydride—No changes were apparent in the market for this important



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intermediate. Producers were unable to accommodate the entire demand for phthalic, although they were at capacity levels.

The loss of production from a labor dispute in one producer's plant has contributed directly and indirectly to the current supply deficit. The output loss is an obvious direct loss to the total supply. Indirectly, this loss has contributed to a tighter situation by frightening consumers into ordering more. Most producers report that demand increases as the supply gets shorter. This instance is no exception. Thus, the conditions existing seem to have a snowballing effect, each factor adding more to the ball.

Styrene—Monomer output by government and privately owned plants combined was 74,947,034 pounds in March, as against 64,330,127 pounds in February, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Dixon Chemicals Names Vice-Pres.

Dixon Chemicals, Inc., Clifton, N. J., has named Arthur W. Dixon, sr., vice-president, treasurer and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Dixon's son, Arthur W., jr., is president of the concern.

Gen'l Aniline Vice-Pres.

John H. Hilldring has been elected senior vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Mr. Hilldring first became associated with General Aniline as a consultant on foreign trade in 1947, and in 1950 he became general manager of foreign operations for both General Aniline and General Dyestuff Corporation, the sales outlet for GAF dyes and chemicals. He was responsible for the reorganization and consolidation of the companies' export and import operations.

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Houston Chemical Club Elects Bramblett Pres.

The Houston (Tex.) Chemical Club has announced that W. J. Bramblett, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, has been elected president for 1953-54. He succeeds S. O. Taylor, Solvey Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Others elected were:—Vice-president, J. L. Pickens, Mathieson Industrial Chemical Division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation; secretary-treasurer, S. S. Emison, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc.; assistant secretary-treasurer, Joe W. Russell, Texas Solvents & Chemicals Company; two year directors, J. C. Wheeler, Dow Chemical Company, and J. W. Kennedy, Diamond Alkali Company; one-year director, A. W. Arnold, jr., Arnold & Clarke Chemical Company.

Benzol Products Offering New Chemical Intermediates

Benzol Products Company, Newark, N. J., has announced that it is now in a position to supply eight chemical intermediates not previously available commercially. The new products are:—

Alpha - acetyl - alpha - tolunitrile (alpha-phenylacetoacetonitrile); allyl acetone (5-hexen - 2 one); chrysanthemum-monocarboxylic acid ethyl ester; 2,5-dimethyl hexadiene-1,5; 2,5-dimethyl hexadiene-2,4; ethyl-alpha-allylacetoacetate (ethyl-2-acetyl-4-pentenoate); phenylethylacetic acid (alpha-phenylbutyric acid), and triglycollamic acid.

Gen'l Dyestuff, Gen'l Aniline Works Art Exhibition Held by Employees

The eighth exhibition of paintings and drawings of employees of the General Dyestuff Corporation and of General Aniline Work, New York, ended last week with first prize awarded to F. R. Fink for his painting, "Early Snow." Second prize went to D. A. Shiraeff for "Riverside Drive, Near Barnard College." A total of thirty entries, including oils, water colors, charcoals and crayons, were judged by A. E. Hendershot, T. R. Moore and J. J. Speed. Honorable mentions were awarded to L. Fusser, Miss E. Fitchmueller, Dr. H. Luttringhaus, E. Smetak and H. F. Weidman.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Slackening consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals was noted last week. Bulk of sales was reported restricted to immediate requirements, as a result of numerous vacation shut downs during the first two weeks in July. An easier tone developed in potato starch and shipments from Maine were cut fractionally. Java tapioca flour also was unsettled and lower for spot delivery. Valonia cups and beards replacements were reduced $1 per ton.

Sizing materials were in fair request, for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained for corn dextrin, and starch, and sago flour while potato starch in carlots at Maine mills was easier. Brazilian tapioca flour continued firm and in tight supply, while Java flour on spot was inactive and lower.

Trading in tanning materials continued light and spotty. Primary markets were easy and prices for shipment could have been shaded, except for cutch, quebracho and chestnut extracts.

Raw wool consumption on woolen and worsted systems average 9,800,000 pounds weekly in April, eight percent less in March, but 20 percent higher than the 8,200,000 pounds average of April, 1952, according to the Census Bureau. Apparel class wool consumption in April totaled 6,000,000 pounds, compared with 6,900,000 pounds, in April last year while carpet class wool usage averaged 2,900,000 pounds, against 2,200,000 pounds a year ago. This was a 32 percent increase in carpet wool consumption, compared with a year ago, while apparel class wool rose 15 percent.

The cotton spinning industry operated during May at 138.6 percent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 136.7 percent in April and 112 percent in May last year.

Department of Agriculture has announced that price support loans on 1952 crop upland cotton will be extended twelve months beyond the July 31 maturity date to July 31, 1954. This will give producers an additional 12 months in which to redeemed their loan cotton. On May 29, 1953, a total of 2,312,648 bales of 1952-crop cotton had been pledged for loans. As of the same date 342,291 bales had been redeemed, leaving loan outstanding on 1,970,357 bales.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Business was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates — This market was unchanged and firm. Consumers limited activity to withdrawals against former contracts. Demand for spot delivery was light. Potassium bichromate was quoted at 15c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, and 15½c. to 16¾c. for smaller quantities; sodium bichromate, 11½c. drums, carlots, and 12c. to 13¼c. for lesser lots and sodium chromate, 13¼c., carlots, and 13¾c. to 15c. for smaller quantities.

Sodium Acetate—Market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Moderate quantities were absorbed against current contracts.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Business was restricted to immediate requirements. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading lacked snap as consumers continued to limit demand to actual needs. Prices were without change and fairly steady.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—This market remained steady at prevailing prices. Demand continued quite active for prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 65c. per pound and smaller lots ranged up to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt delivery. Deliveries against former orders, however, moved in good volume. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consuming demand was restricted to actual needs. Market, however, remained steady at former quotations. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply continued to drop, and was reduced 2,308,000 bushels to 15,592,000 bushels for the week ended June 19, compared with 31,473,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Despite slackened demand the market remained steady at former levels. Trading was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Flake was held at $2.50 to $2.52 per pound, depending upon quantity and powder, $2.54 to $2.56 per pound. Technical was maintained at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yo'k—Buying interest was fair, but volume of sales was limited. Prices were without change and steady ranging from $1.15 to $1.20 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—This market was unsettled and carlots were available at 7c. per pound, f.o.b. works, Maine, off ¼c. per pound. Trading was light and restricted to less carlots quantities ex warehouse for spot delivery. Stocks on spot were maintained at 8¾c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Imported starch for shipment was quiet and nominal at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Trading was light, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were without change. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Prompt shipments were held at 7⅞c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Tight supply conditions here and in Brazil continued to feature this market. Business on spot was restricted to immediate needs. Prices ranged from 14½c. to 17c per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity. Replacements from Brazil were offered sparingly and market was nominal at 13c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Inquiry for Java flour was slow. Prices were easier for spot delivery and off about ¼c. per pound. Triple A was quoted at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and double, 8.85c. to 9.10c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was restricted to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were without change and steady. Liquid extract, 25 percent tannin, was quoted 4.40c. per pound, tankcars; 5.3c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.65c. barrels, less carlots, f.o.b. works. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots and 12c. for smaller quantities, f.o.b. works.

Cutch—Business was reported slow. Shipments, however, were well held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Interest in replacements continued inactive. Shipments ments were unchanged, but more or less nominal. East African was offered at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported quiet. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—This market continued unsettled and prices were lower. Beards and cups dropped $1 per ton and extract was fractionally lower. Beards were quoted at $84 per ton and cups, $62 per ton, exdock. Extract was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Cheaper freight rates resulted in lower prices for shipments of extract. South African, 60 percent tannin, minimum was quoted at 10.15c. per pound, and East African, 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Bark was unchanged. Fair average bark was held at $103 per ton and merchantable, $100 per ton, exdock.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Potato starch, mills, Maine, ¼c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, Java, ¼c. per lb.
Valonia beards, $1 per ton.
Cups, $1 per ton.
Extract, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
100.76	100.95	101.18	105.99

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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Special qualities ➧	**Roche ascorbic acid is available in five types:** **GRANULAR FINE GRANULAR FINE POWDER** **ULTRA FINE POWDER (Mikro-Pulverized) AMPUL (for parenteral solutions)** **These types take care of practically every manufacturing requirement. Samples are available on your request.**
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
89.30	89.30	89.50	96.44

(For Current Prices see page 9)

In regard to price activity, this market appears to have entered a quiet period. The deadline for any possible change in solvent contract prices has passed and judging from the present state of the market, the trade looks for price stability during the next quarter. Ethyl alcohol prices remain unchanged and consumers were assured of adequate supplies. Supplies of blackstrap molasses were ample to meet the requirements of fermentation alcohol producers while synthetic alcohol capacity has been increasing. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has not announced whether it will buy additional quantities of alcohol for its synthetic rubber program, but it was understood that producers were not basing their production rates on government needs.

There have been no repercussions in iodide price schedules as yet resulting from the recent sharp drop in crude iodine prices. It was first two months ago that iodide producers finally boosted their prices to reflect the increased costs of crude iodine, an increase which had gone into effect more than a year earlier. Since iodide producers reportedly do not buy too far ahead, it was expected that schedules on iodide prices would reflect the lowered cost of crude iodine in the near future. Last week, importers of Japanese crude were said to be waiting to see whether Japanese producers intended to meet competition.

Demand for glycerin continued at good levels, generally speaking. Demand for the crude was noted to have eased somewhat although prices were firm and basically unchanged. The impending vacation shutdown of soap plants next month was expected to whittle stocks although it was felt that diminishing consumption should lessen the severity of the production loss. The trade outlook for the third quarter was for a continued firm position, barring any sudden appreciable drop in national requirements.

Seasonal items such as citric acid, hydroquinone and sodium benzoate were moving in good volume. Demand for pentaerythritol, formaldehyde and methanol were rated strong. The plastics and plywood industries were reportedly consuming formaldehyde in large quantities. Pentaerythritol is moving in large volume into the manufacture of alkyd resins and rosin esters. The price advantage it enjoys over glycerin continues to be a factor in its increasing use it was said.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continued at steady levels. Supplies were ample for current consumption. To date, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has not indicated whether it will buy more alcohol for its butadiene-from-alcohol synthetic rubber plants. The original amount projected for this year's operations was in the neighborhood of 80,000,000 gallons. Production schedules in these rubber plants have been cut back pending disposition of facilities by the RFC. As a possible factor in the future consumption of alcohol most observers do not think that the synthetic rubber plants utilizing alcohol will be bought from the government by the private companies since this method is considerably more expensive than butadiene from petroleum.

Overall industrial use of ethanol has let up somewhat from the high reached during the first quarter of the year. Stocks of blackstrap molasses were adequate for fermentation alcohol requirements. Production capacity of synthetic ethyl alcohol continues to mount and alcohol consumers were assured of sufficient supplies barring any significant change in the military demands. Prices were unchanged and expected to continue so for the immediate future.

Butadiene—The country's butadiene requirements were reportedly running ahead of current production, according to some sources. As a result, butadiene supplies were on the short side. Prices continued unchanged but price rises are regarded as likely whenever government owned synthetic rubber plants are sold to private interests. Under government operation it was pointed out, current running expenses do not include taxes and development expenses. Under private ownership, it was added, these items will raise butadiene costs which will have to be reflected in prices. Another factor which was expected to contribute to higher butadiene prices is the profit margin. Under government ownership, this had not been taken into consideration.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,494,300 pounds, as compared with 1,047,900 the previous week, and 1,337,550 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 1,688,000 pounds, as against the 893,200 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 1,608,400 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 59,994,450 pounds, compared with 79,514,150 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 63,299,900 pounds, as against the 42,121,600 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid continues at good levels. Consumption of the acid was expected to hit its peak during the months of warm weather. The food and beverage industries were said to be using increasingly large quantities of citric acid and its sodium salt. Prices were firm at recently advanced schedules.

Ethyl Ether—Demand was reported to be steady. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices unchanged.

Production of ethyl ether during March aggregated 4,929,257 pounds compared to 4,155,185 pounds produced in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Ethyleneglycol—Demand was fair last week. Preparations for the 1953 antifreeze season were reportedly underway. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry while prices continued unchanged.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethyleneglycol in March totaled 60,747,930 pounds compared to 55,237,114 pounds turned out in February.

Formaldehyde—Demand continued to move along at strong levels. The plastics industry has been steadily consuming more and more formaldehyde, according to some sources in the trade. The outlook for plastics is for a continued rise in diversity of uses and volume of present applications. Another large consumer of formaldehyde—the plywood industry—is consuming considerable quantities of adhesive resins, which in turn require formaldehyde as one of the key raw materials in their manufacture. The current heavy consumption of pentaerythritol accounts for sizable amounts of formaldehyde and was expected to continue. Demand for formaldehyde was expected to continue strong in coming months. Supplies were about in balance with current demand and producers were confident of meeting requirements barring any unforeseen rise as a result of any new technological development utilizing formaldehyde. Prices were unchanged and quite firm.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of formaldehyde during March totaled 112,999,017 pounds compared to 88,291,001 pounds turned out in February. These figures were based on a 37 percent by weight basis.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin was reportedly moving at fair to good levels depending upon the various expressed views noted in the trade. Demand for crude glycerin was noted to have eased although prices have not reflected this situation as yet. The latest crude prices heard in the market ranged from 30½c. to 31c. per pound for the soaplye material. Saponification crude was pegged at 33½c. in tankcars.

Crude and refined prices have therefore remained steady and were expected to continue so in the immediate future. The trade noted that while production and consumption in May should have approached a balanced position, another, though smaller, net import balance probably contributed to a moderate increase in stocks. It was believed likely that during the summer months, the net of lower domestic production and reduced imports will lag

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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behind consumption with a resultant over-all drop in total stocks. Soap plants will cease operations next month during the usual vacation shutdown

Generally speaking, despite the imminent lowering of stocks, producers were confident of being able to accommodate consumers.

With munitions manufacture slated to continue and civilian production estimated to remain steady incoming months, the demand outlook for glycerin producers was expected to be fairly good during the third quarter.

A revision in the expansion goal for the productive capacity of glycerin was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The new expansion goal calls for an over-all annual capacity of 268,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955. This represents a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds from the initial goal set last year. The new goal exceeds January 1, 1951, availability by 43,000,000 pounds. It has been estimated that the yield of natural glycerin in 1955 will be limited to about 140,000,000 pounds as a result of the growing displacement of soap by synthetic detergents. Part of the required expansion was reportedly unfilled despite the reduction in the overall goal and planned expansion of synthetic glycerin capacity. This unfilled portion totaled 47,500,000 pounds of which some 24,000,000 pounds has been applied for under certificates of necessity.

Hydroquinone—Demand was said to be good. Producers report that the usual seasonal increase in calls for photographic grade hydroquinone is in evidence. Supplies are currently about in balance, although there have been delivery delays due to the crush of orders. Prices remained unchanged.

Iodine—The sudden and substantial price cut in Chilean crude iodine at the latter part of the week before last apparently caught the trade off guard. The domestic producer of crude iodine promptly followed the price cut bringing his schedule into line with that for the Chilean material. Currently the price on both domestic and imported crude iodine was $1.30 per pound. Responsible for the price cut was the small but steady imports of iodine from Japan. Since last year some 300,000 pounds were said to have been landed here and this Japanese material been underselling both the domestic and the Chilean crudes. Observers pointed out that Chilean crude iodine has been handicapped not only by the competition of the lower priced Japanese iodine but also by domestic crude iodine which had been selling at 20c. per pound below the former Chilean price.

Some importers of the Japanese material were said to have considerable inventories of iodine on hand. This iodine had been selling here at about 7c. to 8c. below domestic crude. Meanwhile, they were waiting to see whether Japanese producers would be willing to meet the $1.30 price.

As far as could be determined, there was no price activity among the iodine salts last week. It was only about two months ago that producers of iodine compounds finally boosted their price schedules. This was shortly after price ceilings were lifted and reflected the increase in crude iodine prices which had gone into effect more than a year earlier. It has been noted that pharmaceutical manufacturers usually do not keep very large iodine inventories and that the new lowered crude price would probably be reflected by a reduction in salt prices in the future.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was barely steady. Prices were unchanged to lower and offerings far in excess of limited demand. Purchases by the Credit Corporation continued heavy. Buying was generally confined to immediate needs only.

The market in whole milk powder was about similar with demand spotty and offerings fully ample for inquiry.

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dry milk solids equalled 130,487,000 pounds at the end of April, highest of record for the month, a gain of 138 percent from a year earlier and 113 percent from the 1947-51 average for the date. Spray-dried nonfat milk solids stocks totaled 87,526,000 pounds, 83 percent above the previous record for the date, up 106 percent from a year earlier and 119 percent from the April 30 five-year average. Stocks of roller-dried nonfat milk solids were reported at 42,961,000 pounds, likewise the highest of record for the date, more than three and one half times those of a year earlier and about double those during the five-year average for the date.

Manufacturers' sales of total nonfat dry milk solids during April were reported at 115,358,000 pounds, highest for the month in 24 years of record, a gain of 22 percent from the previous month's sales and 78 percent from those of a year earlier. Sales of dry whole milk totaled 7,665,000 pounds, a gain of 1 percent from the previous month and 5 percent from a year earlier.

The United States Department of Agriculture purchased 44,972,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids during April 1953. Purchases during May through the 25th of the month, totaled 62,730,000 pounds. All these purchases were made for purposes of price support.

Molasses—Cane blackstrap prices declined ½c. to 1c. per gallon at most terminals during the week ended June 23, 1953. Demand for cane blackstrap continued seasonally slow in the Gulf states and on the east coast. Generally moderate demand was reported for New England states and west coast. Supplies of feed molasses were adequate at most points. Prices at New Orleans ranged from 9¾c. to 10½c. per gallon (10.0 mostly). At New York cane blackstrap was pegged at 11½c., a decline of 1c. from the preceding week.

Almost all mills in Cuba completed grinding operations as of May 31, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of that date 276,100,000 gallons of blackstrap had been produced. This compared with 374,200,000 gallons produced during the corresponding period in 1952.

Three Cuban mills were still grinding on June 15. Yield of blackstrap per short ton raw sugar produced was 48.7 gallons as of that date.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyhydric alcohol was reported to be moving at strong levels. In addition to its regular uses in the manufacture of protective coatings, the substantial price advantage that it enjoys over glycerin is generally credited with the changeover from the use of glyerin to PE in some manufacturers formulations. The growing use of alkyd resins, where a large portion of current PE production is used, was expected to continue.

Production capacity for pentaerythritol continues to expand. Supply and demand last week were about in balance while prices were firm. The high level of consumption was attributed to the increasing demand for alkyd resins and rosin esters. At present, most PE producers do not make all the raw materials going into its manufacture, namely, formaldehyde and acetaldehyde. However, some producers reportedly will start producing formaldehyde in the not too distant future which is expected to give impetus to price competition due to lowered manufacturing costs.

Production of pentaerythritol totaled 5,144,050 pounds in March compared to 4,466,610 pounds in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Perchloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated solvent was said to be at fair levels, on the whole. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

Production of perchloroethylene in March totaled 11,574,655 pounds compared to 9,886,159 pounds in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Potassium Permanganate—Demand for this compound continued at steady levels. Supplies were adequate for current requirements and expected to continue ample. Prices were unchanged.

Propyleneglycol — Demand for this polyol was reportedly steady. Consumption continued about unchanged. It was stressed that uses for propyleneglycol are many and diverse and that, therefore, that there are no serious fluctuations in overall consumption throughout the year. Production of propyleneglycol rose slightly last year, according to the Tariff Commission. Supplies were currently ample to meet and prices were unchanged.

Production of propyleneglycol in March totaled 5,490,328 pounds compared to 5,289,222 pounds in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Sulpha Drugs—Production of sulpha drugs during March totaled 437,020 pounds compared to the 374,499 pounds turned out in February, the Tariff Commission reports.

Trichloroethylene — Demand for this chlorinated olefin was reported to be moving at steady levels. Considerable quantities are consumed in metal degreasing processes in fabrication operations. During the coming months, however, the trade thought some change in consumption levels likely based upon whether the automotive industry finds it necessary to limit production this summer. Certain indications of a trend in that direction were already seen by some observers. Supplies of trichloroethylene were ample for current inquiry and prices remained without change. Production of trichloroethylene during March totaled 29,332,603 pounds compared to 23,794,742 pounds turned out in February, according to the Tariff Commission.

Dr. Carle Bigelow Honored

Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, director of the pharmaceutical department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Rhode Island. Dr. Bigelow graduated from the university in 1912.

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Frome Leaves Atlas; Copps Gets New Executive Posts

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced the retirement of W. G. Frome as vice-president, member of the board of directors and of the executive committee. D. J. C. Copps, who succeeded Mr. Frome as general manager of the explosives department on February 1, has been elected to the board and to the executive committee.

Mr. Copps joined Atlas in 1929 as assistant plant engineer at the company's Webb City, Mo., plant. He later went to the Giant plant in California, where he was successively plant engineer, acid supervisor and powder supervisor. During World War II he was chief engineer of the Ravenna, O., ordnance plant and later general manager of the Weldon Spring, Mo., ordnance plant. After the war he was transferred to the sales department as manager of the Chicago district office and later as manager of the Joplin district office. Mr. Copps was brought to the Wilmington general office in 1951 to serve as assistant general manager of the explosive department and a year later was appointed general manager of the department.

Mr. Frome worked as a chemist for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, from 1910 to 1913, becoming powder line supervisor at the Barksdale Wis., plant. He joined Atlas in 1913 and was assigned to the Webb City plant as assistant manager. He became manager in 1917. He was transferred to the Giant division in 1932 and became assistant general manager and finally general manager. He moved to Wilmington in 1943 and later became general manager of the explosives department. He had been on the board of directors since 1946, had been a vice-president since 1947 and a member of the executive committee since 1949.

Ecclestone Chemical Co. Elects Farmer President

The board of directors of Ecclestone Chemical Company, Detroit, Mich., at a special meeting held recently, elected F. B. Farmer president to fill the vacancy created by the death on June 9 of T. E. Leland. Mr. Farmer will also serve as treasurer.

The following also were elected:—Vice-president and secretary, E. W. Colombo; assistant treasurer, F. A. Kerby, and assistant secretary, T. A. McNiven.

Abbott Appoints Otto

Gilbert F. Otto has resigned as associate professor of parasitology at Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health to become head of a new department of parasitology in the research division of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. He will assume his duties with Abbott in the fall after his return from the Fifth International Congress of Tropical Medicine at Istanbul, Turkey. He is spending the summer, before going to Turkey, teaching and directing research in protozoology at the University of Michigan Biological Station.

Trade Briefs

Stanford Research Institute has added Dr. William R. Burwell to its board of directors.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science has awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree to Dr. Percy A. Wells, director of Eastern Regional Research Laboratories.

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Hitchcock Leaves Nat'l Dairy To Start Consulting Business

Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock has resigned as director of research and development of the National Dairy Products Corporation and as president of its subsidiary, National Dairy Research Laboratories, Inc., Oakdale, L. I., to open his own office as a consultant in the Chemists Building, 50 East 41st street, New York. Dr. Hitchcock will specialize in problems of administration of research and development in industry. He will continue to do work for National Dairy Research Laboratories, as that concern has retained his services as a consultant.

Prior to his National Dairy connections, Dr. Hitchcock was associated with Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and chemical division of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago. Past president of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, he was only recently named honorary chairman for 1953-54 of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry (OPD, 6/22/53).

Morningstar Named Exclusive Agent for Pabst Co. Enzyme

Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, have announced jointly that the latter firm has been appointed exclusive distributors to the paper industry of the new Pabst starch converting enzyme called "Amizyme." The Morningstar paper department, headed by Jerry Strasser, will assume responsibility for the sales and technical servicing of the new enzyme on a nationwide basis immediately. To assist in the field development, Morningstar recently appointed Herbert Gardner, former paper mill department chemist of Pabst, as a technical sales service engineer in the middlewest territory.

Bamag Completes Installation At Pfizer Connecticut Plant

A Bamag bipolar type electrolyser, for the generation of pure hydrogen and oxygen gases, is now in operation with Chas. Pfizer & Co. The exclusive agents for the Bamag electrolysers in the United States are general Industrial Development Corporation, New York.

The electrolytic gas generator was purchased from Bamag-Meguin, A. G. of West Germany, the original inventors, designers and manufacturers of the bipolar cells. The electrolyser, bodel B-30, was erected and put into operation in May at Pfizer's Groton, Conn., plant. The unit supplies 100 percent pure hydrogen and 99 perecent pure oxygen.

Winthrop-Stearns Boston Position Goes to Kittredge

E. F. Kittredge has been promoted to the position of manager of the professional service office in Boston, it has been announced by Charles B. McDermott, vice-president and director of sales for Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Kittredge was a special hospital representative for Winthrop in the New York area. He joined the company in 1945 as a sales representative on its metropolitan "A" division.

Merck Elevates Bartenstein

Fred Bartenstein, jr., has been appointed counsel of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. Mr. Bartenstein was formerly general attorney and head of the legal department. He joined the Merck organization in 1942 as a member of the legal department. In 1947 he was appointed associate general attorney, and in 1949 he became the company's general attorney.

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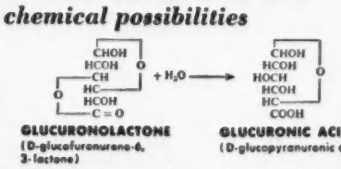

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BENZOIN CUM—28 cs, Fallek Products Co, Bangkok
20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Kohsichang
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53 bgs, Derby & Co, Walvis Bay
30 bbls, Beryllium Corp, Stockholm
BISMUTH—53 bxs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE—222 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
36 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
BUTTONLAC—125 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—460 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, London
LACTATE—22 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
WOLFRAMATE—94 dms, Derby & Co, Bremen
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Keelung
100 cs, Irving Trust Co, Keelung
20 cs, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Singapore
CANDELILLA WAX—500 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, London
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—25 cs, Wm E Martin, London
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CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Bank San Francisco, Melbourne
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1,500 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,557 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
401 bgs, American Plastic Corp, Bordeaux
1,000 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Buenos Aires
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CASTOR BEANS—7,102 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Durban
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EUCALYPTUS EXTRACT—3,850 bgs, Industrial Extracts Ltd, Fremantle
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—172,626 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
91,926 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
104,828 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
9,123 tons, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
59,762 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
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133 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
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184 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
KAURI GUM—113 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
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2 hlf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cutuco
3 dms, Cutuco
LIME OIL—1 dm, W J Bush & Co, Port Au Prince
LITHIUM CARBONATE—5 kgs, M W Hardy & Co, Copenhagen
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
40 bgs, Rotterdam
MACE—84 cs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
54 cs, Irving Trust Co, Macassar
15 cs, Macassar
140 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
MAGNESITE—500 bgs, Globe Shpg Co, Trieste
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—84 bgs, Globe Shpg Co, Marseilles
ORE—560 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL — 200 cs, Interoceanic Commodities Corp, Antwerp
MOLASSES—450 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—77 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseilles
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MYROBALANS—4,332 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Visakahapatam
3,293 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Visakahapatam
695 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Calcutta
MYRRH GUM—80 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—925 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,397 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Gorman Anderson Corp, Hamburg
NICKEL CHLORIDE—6 bbls, Meyer Shpg Co, Rotterdam
10 cs, Genoa
SULPHATE—10 cks, Leviant & Co, Antwerp
NIGER SEED—59 bgs, Massawa
396 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Massawa
NUTMEGS—250 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Padang
234 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Padang
250 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Padang
63 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Macassar
63 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Macassar
68 bgs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
55 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
188 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Semarang
41 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—44 dms, Centflor Mfg Co, Itajai
33 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Itajai
11 dms, Flora Essential Oil Co, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—720 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
40 bgs, Brown Bros, Massawa
201 bgs, Meer Corp, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—475 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
30 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
200 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
65 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Seville
130 dms, National City Bank, Seville
75 dms, J L Solafani, Genoa
125 dms, National City Bank, Cadiz
25 dms, N Y Trust Co, Seville
100 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
209 dms, S A Laraja & Son, Barcelona
75 dms, Seville
PALM OIL—509 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
303 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—1 pot, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseilles
2 dms, Volkart Bros, Bombay
PAPAIN—60 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
19 cs, Meer Corp, Mombasa
4 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
18 cs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
13 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
2 cs, John Holt & Co, Dar es Salaam
3 cs, Smith Coney & Barrett, Dar es Salaam
2 cs, W R Babcock & Co, Dar es Salaam
7 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
19 hlf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
10 cs, P O Hoffman, Dar es Salaam
17 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Cadiz
300 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Cadiz
300 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Cadiz
200 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
100 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Alicante
50 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
200 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Penang
8 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Penang
2 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
PEATMOSS—2,700 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
140 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
4,500 bls, National Distr, Bremen
2,250 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,200 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
760 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—1,078 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
800 bgs, East India Trading Co, Oosthaven
48 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
440 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
328 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
360 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
40 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
512 bgs, Volkart Bros, Tellicherry
200 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
272 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
200 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
40 bgs, A C Israel, Alleppey
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Alleppey
320 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Oosthaven
220 bgs, L D Seymour, Oosthaven
48 bgs, Bluefries, Cochin
27 bgs, R Kupsch, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Boreno Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
108 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Co, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Kozhikode
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bombay
18 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
102 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Bombay
115 bgs, Joennson & Cross, Bangkok
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Oosthaven
42 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
175 bgs, Djakarta
28 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Pangkal Pinang
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—2,172 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Fallek Products Corp, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—255,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
119,342 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
179,328 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PINE OIL—1 dm, A E Nydegger & Co, Marseille
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—13 cs, American Luco Flex Inc, Havre
POPPY SEED—192 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
POTASH ALUM—200 bbls, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—60 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
PRUSSIATE—400 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
30 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—64 bls, First National Minneapolis, Matadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—18,443 bgs, First National, Buenos Aires
1,299 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
3,250 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
10,802 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
50 flks, Mfrs Trust Co, Tampico
100 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
QUILLARY BARK—63 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
QUININE SULPHATE—2 cs, Hamburg
RARE EARTH SALT—2 cs, Metalo Chemical Co, Bordeaux
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—108 bls, F L Kraemer, London
RESORCINOL—3 dms, Conray Products Co, Hamburg
ROSEMARY LEAVES—25 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Cadiz
RUTIN—4 dms, Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Melbourne
15 bgs, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney
SAFFRON—1 cs, Interchange Commercial Corp, Cadiz
SAGO FLOUR—1,069 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
637 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SAL AMMONIA—110 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—894 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Bombay
100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SEEDLAC—600 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
400 bgs, J S Chawla, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
132 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Bangkok
300 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Suhr & Bundelmann, Calcutta
650 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
450 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—325 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
110 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
150 bls, Sterling Drug Inc, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—331 bgs, Joel Bieler, Puerto Barrios
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
221 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—45 dms, Collett Week Nibeckeer, Keelung
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SHELLAC—600 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, MacLac Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
SHIRAZ GUM—50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, London
SODIUM NITRATE—2,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SILICO FLUORIDE—400 bgs, Henry Sunheimer, Hamburg
SPERM OIL—1,010 dms, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Pisco
SPERMACETI WAX—200 ctns, Glasgow
TALC—7,050 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—3 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA—63 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
54 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Djakarta
56 bgs, Djakarta
FLOUR—7,666 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,800 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
3,100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,667 bgs, Poons Co, Itajai
584 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
892 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
250 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,870 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
252 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Djakarta
500 bgs, Bangkok
500 bgs, Djakarta
TARA POWDER—38 bgs, Salaverry
TARTAR—17 bgs Woonsocket Color & Chemical Co, Marseille
THYME LEAVES—117 bgs, Marseille
TONKA BEANS—73 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—25 dms, Bremen
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Leghorn
TRIMETHYLXANTHIN—7 cks, Antwerp
TUNALIVER OIL—4 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
TUNG OIL—159 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
232 dms, Beira
TUNU GUM—136 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—200 bbls, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
UREA—20 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Marseille
VANILLA BEANS—69 cs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
29 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Tamatave
45 cs, Camax Co, Antalaha
46 cs, J Manheimer, Marseille
136 cs, J W Elwell, Marseille
30 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Dar es Salaam
22 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
VARNISH—2 cs, Kaufman & Vinson, Havre
VEGETABLE WAX—36 cs, Wm Diehl & Co, Kobe
25 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,073 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—1,280 bgs, National City Bank, Penang
806 bgs, Holland Whitehall Inc, London
430 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Penang
ORE—607 bgs, Penson & Co, Bangkok
255 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
194 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bangkok
126 bgs, National City Bank, Penang
WOLFRAMITE CONCENTRATES—200 bgs, National City Bank, Walvis Bay
WOOL GREASE—147 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
29 dms, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
28 dms, National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne
130 dms, Botany Mills, Nagoya
124 dms, Croda Inc, Nagoya
10 dms, Sydney
YLANG YLANG OIL—5 futs, Marseille

Baltimore

MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, Watson Geach, Coquimbo

Boston

COTTON LINTERS—66 bls, Bunge Corp, Pisco
GELATIN—100 bgs, H P Lambert & Co, Bordeaux
PEATMOSS—500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR—834 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai

Los Angeles

AGAR—24 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
15 bls, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Hamburg
CASSIA—42 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Kobe
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
607 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tacloban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua
500 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Legaspi
CAKE—6,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
2,987 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
3,440 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
CORNMINT OIL—7 dms, C F Ten Eyck & Co, Santos
CUMIN SEED—180 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—1,125 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FISH MEAL—1,024 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
1,948 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Otaru
GINGER—36 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Kingston
GLYCERINE—95 dms, Montevideo
265 dms, W R Grace & Co, San Jose de Guatemala
IRON SULPHATE—800 bgs, Irving M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—453 bgs, Sterling Chemical Corp, Bremen
MILK POWDER—7,507 ctns, Western Dairy Products Co, Auckland
1,243 ctns, Western Dairy Products Co, Wellington
MOLASSES, BLACKSTRAP — 2,151 long tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses, Hinigaron
17,618 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Kao-Hsiung
964 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NITRATE FERTILIZER—3,000 bgs, Bradley & Baker Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Holland Bulb Importers, Bremen
540 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
994 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
1,050 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,086 bbls, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
128,369 bbls, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
POLLACKLIVER OIL—225 dms, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 1,027 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,069 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Co, San Juan del Sur
278 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
50 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
525 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
300 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Corinto
TANKAGE—672 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Lyttleton
TAPIOCA—133 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjong Prick
TARTARIC ACID—110 dms, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Rotterdam
UREA—3,888 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
19,556 bgs, Bunge Corp, Otaru
5,731 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
1,102 bgs, New York Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—470 bgs, Antofagasta
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Walvis Bay
GLYCERIN—55 dms, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
112 tons, Buenos Aires
91 dms, Casablanca
GYPSUM—6,299 tons U. S. Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—3,960 bls, Izmir
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Lavino Shpg Co, Takoradi
1,119 tons, Mfrs Trust Co, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—1,100 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,200 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
450 bls, Chase National Bank, Bremen
1,525 bls, Hamburg
3,225 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—311,539 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
119,870 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
118,139 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
120,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
377,700 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
234,047 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
113,772 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
504,190 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,830 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,249 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—3,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SUMAC LEAVES—198 bls, Hanover Bank, Palermo
134 bgs, Drueding Bros, Palermo

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Itajai
250 bgs, Bangkok
WHITING—3,000 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

CALCIUM NITRATE—12,100 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Jose Panganiban
CAKE—3,200 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
COTTON LINTERS—51 bls, Bunge Corp, Pisco
38 bls, La Union

FISHMEAL—1,087 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
502 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Callao
761 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
2,000 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Otaru
146 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
357 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
HERRINGMEAL—33,910 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
3,600 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Aalborg
560 bgs, Copenhagen
1,000 bgs, Oslo
LINSEED MEAL—1,996 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Moji
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Balfour G rthrie, Nagoya
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,310 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
14,962 tons, Tidewater Assoc Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
SHARKLIVER OIL—25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
UREA—9,954 bgs, Bunge Corp, Otaru
4,420 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Bids Wanted

Aluminum, 295,522 lbs., powd., inv. 211, July 10, Contracting Officer, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.

Carbon tetrachloride, 8 M gals., tech., inv. 55, July 13, Rocky Mount Arsenal, Denver, Colo.

Drugs, misc., 1,920 bots. sodium hydroxide, 888 bots. sodium phosphate, 288 bots. sulfosalicylic acid, 2,424 bots. sulfuric acid, 288 pkgs. stearic acid, 456 bots. terpin hydrate, inv. A-5, July 13; 144 bots. oleovitamin capsules 5,976 bots. diphenylhydantoin sodium capsules, 384 bots. ephedrin sulfate capsules, inv A-7, July 14; 1,152 bots. aminophylline tablets, 2,992 bots. ascorbic acid tablets, 648 bots. mercuric cyanide tablets, 600 bots. phenobarbital and belladonna extract tablets, 192 bots. thiamine hydrochloride tablets, 6,912 bots. codeine phosphate tablets, 2,328 bots. morphine sulfate tablets, inv A-13, July 14; 8,808 various size bots. carbon tetrachloride, 3,600 bots. citric acid, 384 bots. homatropine hydrobromide, 204 bots. mercury, 1,560 bots. methanol, 1,128 bots. phenylephrine hydrochloride solution, 40 cans polyethylene glycol, 240 bots sodium acetate, 912 bots. sodium borate inv. A-15, July 14, Procurement Division, Supply Service, Vet. Admin., Washington 25, D. C.

Salt, 2,700 sacks, rock, inv 2-B-31571-R, July 10, Gen. Services Admin., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Sodium bicarbonate, 12,000 lbs., inv. 2-B-31573, July 7, Gen. Services Admin., Business Service Center, Region 3, Washington, D. C.

Zinc carbonate, 86,216 lbs., basic, inv. 215, July 15, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. N. Y.

Quaker Oats Assigns Smith

The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, has appointed Dr. Louis G. Smith to the newly created position of manager of engineering, chemicals department. In this capacity, Dr. Smith will be responsible for supervision of chemical department engineering at the Memphis, Tenn.; Omaha, Neb., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, furfural plants.

HIF Issues New Research Data

Health Information Foundation, New York, has published the 1953 edition of its booklet, "An Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health." The publication contains brief abstracts of projects being conduted by national foundations, college and university research groups, governmental agencies and voluntary health organizations.

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Obituaries

Earl H. McLeod

Earl H. McLeod, retired executive of Interchemical Corporation, New York, died in Sarasota, Fla., June 21. He was 63 years old.

Mr. McLeod was on the original board of directors of Interchemical when it was formed twenty-five years ago and served as divisional president of its In-Tag Division until his retirement in 1946. Mr. McLeod began his career with the Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was associated with the first use of the gravure process in newspaper printing in 1913. He directed the Ault & Wiborg group which pioneered suitable gravure inks for newspaper publishers and also assisted with the development of high-speed press equipment. Mr. McLeod was manager of the gravure ink department of Ault & Wiborg when it became a part of International Printing Ink, Inc., predecessor of Interchemical, in 1928.

Paul H. Messinger

Paul H. Messinger, of the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, died in Media, Pa., June 21. He was fifty-four years of age.

Mr. Messinger began his career with the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation in 1924 as a laboratory assistant in the company's Easton, Pa., laboratory. In 1927 he was moved to General's Delaware works at Marcus Hook, Pa., where he served in various capacities until 1940, when he became assistant superintendent of General's Baker & Adamson Division works, also in Marcus Hook. In 1943 he was appointed superintendent of the B&A works, a position he held until 1945, after which he joined Bower in a technical capacity.

Rouse K. Brewer, former manager of the plant of Hercules Powder Company near Kingston, N. Y., died June 25 in Hartford, Conn. He was sixty-seven years old.

Charles H. Camwell, a sales engineer with American Cyanamid Company, New York, died June 22 in Norwalk, Conn.

Charles C. Commander, retired general manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange, died June 20 in Tampa, Fla. He was sixty-seven years old. Following his retirement, Mr. Commander had remained as an advisor to the exchange.

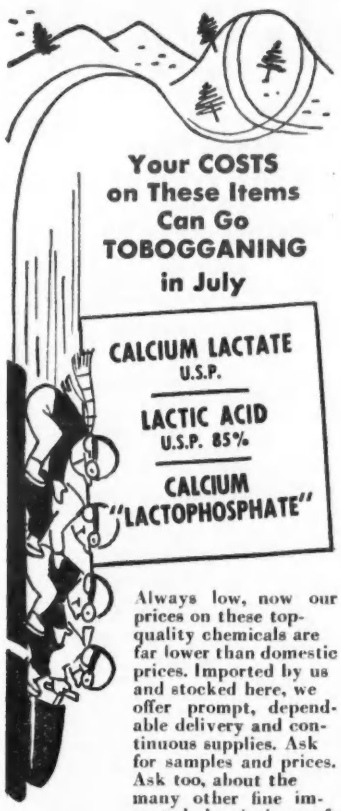
J. Frank Gallaher, founder and board chairman of Gallaher Drug Company, died June 19 in Dayton, Ohio. He was sixty-eight years old.

Joseph Hill, retired inspector for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died June 22 in Arlington, N. J. He was seventy-four years old.

Dr. William L. Holman, retired professor of bacteriology at University of Toronto, Canada, died June 22 in Toronto. He was seventy-four years old. Dr. Holman had formerly taught and studied in the United States at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Pittsburgh and Stanford University.

John J. Reilly, a refrigeration engineer with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died June 21 in Perth Amboy, N. J. He was fifty-one years old.

John Taylor, a member of the clerical staff of General Aniline & Film Corporation in Linden, N. J., died June 22 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-four years old.



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Squibb Institute Names Two to Scientific Posts

Dr. Geoffrey Rake and Dr. Arthur D. Console have been appointed to newly-created posts in the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, it has been announced by Dr. W. A. Feirer, executive vice-president and director of the institute, which is part of the E. R. Squibb & Sons division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Dr. Rake, formerly medical director, has been named coordinator of scientific affairs. It will be his responsibility to coordinate Squibb research activities with those conducted in academic, government and endowed laboratories throughout the world. Dr. Console, formerly associate medical director, has been appointed director of the division of clinical research which will perform the functions formerly assigned to the medical division.

Celanese Opens Cleveland Office, Appoints N.E. Agent

The chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced the establishment of a new sales office in Cleveland, Ohio, and the appointment of a New England sales representative. The Cleveland office, located at 1422 Euclid avenue, is under the direction of Richard A. Schwab, sales district manager, who was in charge of the Detroit, Mich., office which is being closed July 1. The New England sales representative is William B. Sinclair, formerly with the Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Sinclair will make his headquarters at 140 Federal street, Boston.

Cantor Becomes Consultant

Sidney M. Cantor has resigned as director of research of American Sugar Refining Company to open a consulting practice, Sidney M. Cantor Associates, with an office at 1717 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

Eastman Kodak Scientists Honored

Four Eastman Kodak Company scientists have received recognition for research from Sigma Xi, national scientific honorary society. Honored with full membership in the organization were:—Dr. Edwin E. Jelley, Ralph M. Evans, and Dr. William J. Knox. Louis Fortmiller has been named to associate membership.

Trade Briefs

William Wallace Mein, jr., has been elected president of Bishop Oil Company.

Richard E. Lauterbach has been named manager of General Petroleum Corporation's manufacturing department.

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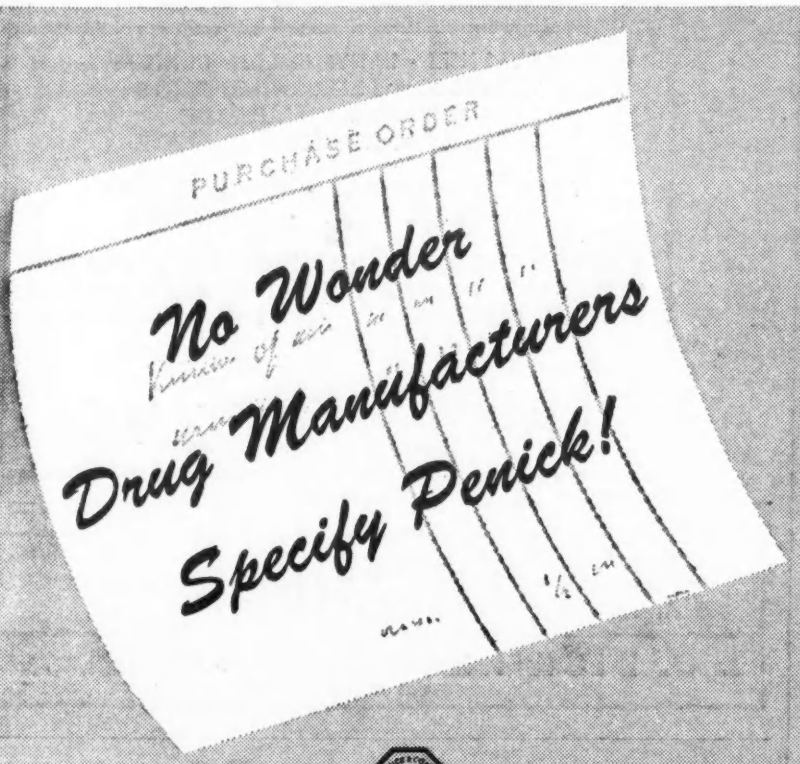

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business in the botanicals market was slower in the past week than at any time during the year. Dealers felt that the drop in activity was seasonal and expected no improvement until after the Fourth of July holiday. Even then, another month of slightly less than normal business was foreseen, with buyers expected to lack enthusiasm and most articles to move slowly. There were exceptions to the current apathetic tone prevailing in the market, one being vanilla beans. Consumers maintained an active call and found the market short of ready material. Dealers who assessed the future availability of material expected shipments to fall short of the full market needs for some time.

The collection of the new crop of domestic drugs has been proceeding at an unsatisfactorily slow pace. A direct report received by OPD from the growing areas states that industry attracts former drug collectors to such an extent that the gathering of the drug crop has been largely neglected. Most collectors were found to be shipping out more drugs than they were taking into warehouses. This was true in spite of the fact that relatively high prices characterize collectors' buying lists.

Some items were offered from the new crop in at least moderate quantities. Wild ginseng root moved up in price under the influence of prices paid for the new material. Mandrake root was reported in fair supply and was coming in from the new collection in small quantities. The arrival of lady slipper has also been slow and replacement remains limited in quantity. Pink root and senega root moved downward in price over the past week. Among the peppers, white showed the weakest tone and dropped in price. Black pepper was steady and the market stayed quiet for most of the week. The underlying tone appeared good, due to comparatively light shipments from India. The week's price changes brought the index up 1.29 points to reach 109.00.

Cardamom was weakened for several types, continuing the trend of the past weeks. Dalmatian sage was off fractionally, while Italian continued steady. Spanish paprika was slightly advanced, and offered a prospect of more substantial advances in the coming weeks. A great deal of the lower priced material has gradually been removed from the market, and the trade expected the Spanish material to experience a better demand shortly.

Balsams

Fir—Many dealers continued to report depleted inventories of Oregon material and expected to have none to offer until new production enables them to replenish stocks. In the meantime, many quotations were offered in the nominal category. Material remaining in stocks was sold from $3.25 per gallon and up, it was reported. However, a number of bids over the week failed to bring out the desired quantity of material. Canadian prices showed no change from their earlier range, with a price of $34 per gallon as a minimum.

Beans

Vanilla—A tight supply situation for all types of vanilla beans over the coming months was indicated by the current trends in imports and consumption. During the first six months of 1953, approximately 1,000,000 pounds of vanilla beans of all types were imported. Imports in the last half of the year will total an estimated 500,000 pounds, lower than during the first half because of the scarcity of material and the higher prices in effect. With consumption heavy, particularly during the last six months of the year, a smaller surplus than normal could be expected. The chief result that trade circles expected from this situation was that the market in the future would have to rely more on production from the most recent crop and less on the carryover from the previous crop.

Prices were firm throughout the week at earlier levels. Bourbon beans were quoted from $4.50. Mexican occupied a range of $4.50 to $5 for whole, and $4.25 to $4.75 for cut.

Gums

Karaya—Prices were evenly maintained during the past week's trading and showed no further strengthening. Supplies were felt to be somewhat light for the current volume of demand. No. 1 prices were steady, with a minimum of 30c. reported. No. 2 ranged from 24c. and No. 3 was offered from 19c.

Tragacanth—Demand has tended to remain steady at earlier levels, with consumers maintaining a moderate inquiry. Prices made no significant changes over the past week and were expected in trade circles to remain firm as currently quoted. Replacement material was not overly large, this forming a deterrent to lowered prices schedules. No. 3 ranged from $1.60. Prices for No. 1 were upwards from $2.85 and for No. 2 the range was from $2.45.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Material has been reaching the domestic market in amounts ample for most demands, importers stated. The supply situation promises to remain comfortable for the foreseeable future, with production from new crops running about as high as expected. Under the influence of a supply situation unmarked by difficulties, prices held at their earlier level and made no changes in the week just past.

Buchu—Prices showed some weakness recently and in the past week the low-of-the-range figure dropped to 35c. Arrivals of leaves from the new crop have been large enough to fill most current requirements without difficulty, it was reported, and the supply position of the material appeared good.

Henbane—An earlier price range of 35c. to 40c. was unaffected by the week's trading, which was done within this range. Inquiry remained light, according to trade reports, and was filled without developing undue pressure on the market.

Roots

Aconite—Prices remained in the vicinity of 45c. during the past week, but showed no tendency to drop below this figure. Material was offered in amounts sufficiently large to cover current needs without pinch.

Ginseng—Some lots of wild root were coming in from the new crop, but these were obtained at higher prices than those prevailing earlier. Consequently, the price range has advanced and a quotation at $20 represented the low-of-the-range during the past week. The upper edge of the range included a price of $22. Just prior to this price shift, the material, when available, had been quoted from $16.50.

Lady Slipper—The influence of the new crop has failed to move prices from their

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Ginseng root, wild, Southern, $3.50 per lb.

Other Articles

Paprika, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Pink root, 45c. per lb.
Senega root, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Buchu leaves, 5c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, A, 10c. per lb.
medium, 20c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 2c. per lb.
Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Yugoslavian, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, 7c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
109.00	107.71†	107.80	105.06

†Revised.
*Obtained too late for index calculation.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 19

New York

Black pepper, 2 lots, 154 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 3 lots, 113 bales: filthy.
Colombo root, 190 bags: insect infested.
Fennel seed, 4 lots, 462 bags: filthy.
Grains of Paradise, 38 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 600 bags: moldy and wormy.
Sesame seed, 3 lots, 500 bags: filthy.
White pepper, 160 bags: insects.

Philadelphia

Caraway seed, 50 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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- GUM KARAYA (Indian)

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KELGIN LV	Low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and emulsions
KELGIN XL	Extra low viscosity algin	Thru 40	7	Films, coatings and suspensions
KELCOSOL[1]	High viscosity algin	Thru 60	7	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foods, dry compositions, latex paints and welding rods.
KELMAR[1]	Medium viscosity algin	Thru 150	7	Dental impression compositions
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earlier position. A range of $1.70 and upwards remained in effect over the past week. Not too much material was on hand and replacement was slow, and likely to remain slow, for the coming weeks. The price position was not expected to make any drastic changes in the immediate future.

Mandrake—A fairly small amount of material was reported coming into collection points from the new crop. This slow rate of arrival resulted chiefly because there was no concentrated effort being made to bring in new material. The supplies remaining on hand continued to be adequate for the current rate of inquiry, it was reported. This supply status worked for a continuance of previous price levels, which have remained within a fairly narrow margin. Quotations of 29c. and 30c. were heard over the past week.

Pink—An earlier price of $2.95, listed as nominal, was replaced with a price range of $2.50 to $2.75 during the past week. New crop material is coming into warehouses at a very slow rate, it was reported by trade sources, but at least a small amount was arriving. This new material enabled dealers to offer small amounts of the root at the above prices.

Senega—Prices were down last week under the influence of the new crop. Material could be obtained for $1.65. This price was well below an earlier price level which ranged upward from $1.90. A larger amount of material was reported on hand, since collection from the new crop has augmented stocks. The rate of arrival of new material was by no means heavy, it was stated, and present supplies were considered adequate only as long as demand held to its current levels.

Orris—Spot supplies remained pretty tight and the situation promised to continue so for the immediate future. No sizable quantities were expected on the market immediately, according to the opinion of importers. A large amount of material would be required to fill the potential need for this material, which has been in light supply for some time past. Prices held firm at earlier levels, a range of 29c. to 30c. heard for Florentine material and a range of 17c. to 18c. for Verona.

Seeds

Cardamom—Price movements resulted in lower quotations for several grades. Bleached, A, material was reduced 10c. to occupy a new range from $2.50 to $2.60. Medium was off 20c. to reach a current low price of $3. Green material, both Alleppey and Ceylon, was lowered to $1.28 from $1.30.

Celery—Indian seed was steady on spot, ranging upwards from 30c. while an afloat offer at 26c. was heard. French seed on spot was priced from 45c. to 48c., this range showing an increase at the upper edge. Afloat material due for June and July delivery was quoted at 44c.

Spices

Cassia—Saigon material was reduced for two grades during the past week. Medium was off 2c., to reach a low of 45c. Broken was down 1c. with a new price range of 41c. to 42½c. June shipment of medium was quoted at 42c., while shipment of broken in that month was priced at 38c.

Clove—Further reductions in Ceylon and Zanzibar material were effected, continuing the declines made over the past weeks. Zanzibar was brought down to 1.45 for spot, a drop of 3c. from the previous week. Ceylon moved downward 2c. with a quotation of $1.45.

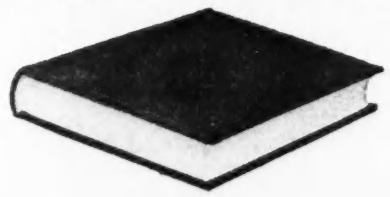
Pepper—The market remained extremely quiet and so little activity took place that prices for black pepper from the previous Friday carried over into the first half of the week. The limited amount of trading done in spot Malabar remained in the vicinity of $1.41 to $1.42. It was felt to be unlikely that any sizeable price changes would develop until trading picked up, and this, in turn, awaited an increase in buying interest. The size of recent shipments from India amounted to a comparatively slight total.

An afloat price for black pepper was unchanged at the beginning of the week from the previous Friday's price of $1.41. June shipment stood at $1.42 and July at $1.38. Some strength was expected to develop in this area under the influence of the strong views held by shippers in India.

White pepper prices moved downward on spot. The drop was caused by a lack of consumer interest and brought a lowered price range of $1.40 to $1.42. The pickup in this market, when it took place, was expected to be slow and somewhat steady.

Friday quotations for black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.34; afloat, $1.34; June shipment, $1.34; July shipment, $1.33.

an engineering treatment of the liquid extraction process



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Penick Revises Territories In Metropolitan New York

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has announced a revision of the territories of its representatives in metropolitan New York.

Robert V. Knapp, formerly with J. L. Hopkins & Co., has been appointed Penick's representative in Manhattan below 42nd street, and in Staten Island. Mr. Knapp has had six years experience in the drug and chemical industry and has recently completed a special intensive training program. Penick customers in Mr. Knapp's territory were serviced previously by Andrew Davey, who has been transferred to the Philadelphia area.

Sennhauser Opens Offices

E. H. Sennhauser has opened brokerage offices at 60 Beaver street, New York, where he will specialize in spices, essential oils and rubber. Telephone number is BOwling Green 9-8500. In a managerial position with Volkart Brothers for many years, Mr. Sennhauser was active in the essential oil, spice and rubber trades in India, Ceylon, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

Furfuryl Alcohol Data Offered

A new booklet devoted to furfuryl alcohol has been published by the chemicals department of Quaker Oats Company, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, and is available free upon request from interested companies. The twenty-eight-page booklet contains information on commercial handling, physical data, chemical reactions and established uses of furfuryl alcohol. It is said to be the first printed booklet devoted solely to the product.

Lilly Biological Production Unit Promotions Go to Two

Promotions of two men within the biological production division have been announced by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. John A. MacFarlane is head of biological development, a newly created post. In addition to directing the activities of a development unit dealing with new biological products, Dr. MacFarlane will work on the improvement of existing products and methods.

Dr. Roland Hodgson has assumed new duties as manager of the biological processing and filling departments. In addition to the supervisory duties of this position, he will continue to lend technical skill to some of the development work in which he is currently engaged.

Joining Lilly in 1948, Dr. McFarlane had previously been employed as a bacteriologist by E. R. Squibb & Sons and Upjohn Company. Before joining Lilly in 1949, Dr. Hodgson was engaged in research at the University of Wisconsin.

Pitts. Coke Fine Chemicals Sales Postion to Zillessen

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Ernest A. Zillessen as sales representative for its fine chemicals division in northern New Jersey and in parts of North Carolina.

Mr. Zillessen, most recently a partner in the Silk City Chemical Company, Paterson, N. J., has been active in the chemical industry since 1939. His previous experience also includes three years as assistant sales manager of Zillessen & Sons, Inc., Paterson, N. J., and five years as purchasing agent for the Lotte Chemical Company, Paterson.

Heyden Adds Bodine

James R. Bodine has joined the market development department of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, Simon Askin, president, has announced. Mr. Bodine had been associated with the market research department of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., for the past six years.

Trade Briefs

Margaret Brittan, of Baker Castor Oil Company, has been installed president of the Women's Traffic Club of New York.

Industrial Tape Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., has changed its corporate name to Permacel Tape Corporation.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Reductions outweighed advances in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market, both in quantity and in size. The largest decline was effected in methylheptin carbonate. The single price in effect on the market was replaced with a range, as one producer lowered its quotation. The NF grade of benzaldehyde was lowered, although no changes in price schedules were effected for the technical grade. Quotations for the extra grade of cetyl alcohol moved downward for purchases of 500 pounds or more. The price for smaller lots remained unchanged, as did all prices for the standard grade. Both grades of this aromatic are NF, although the material marketed as the extra grade undergoes special odor refinements. Anisic aldehyde and benzyl salicylate were also among aromatics reduced.

Pimento leaf oil showed a slightly weaker tone and was lowered in price. Berry oil was unchanged in price, but maintained a firm undertone. Dalmatian sage oil prices worked higher, under the influence of lowered stocks and a lighter supply of material at the source. A firmer market for this oil appeared in the making. During the off-season, supplies will not be readily available for shipment, and the new crop will not appear on the market until the Fall. The week's price changes produced an overall index drop of .45 point, bringing the figure down to 153.30.

The dry weather experienced in the lavender growing areas of Spain and France has had an adverse effect on production of the oil. Spike lavender oil has been most severely affected and the next crop has been estimated as almost fifty percent lower than last year's, which in turn was lower than that of the year before. A rise in prices was noted during the past week, and further strengthening of quotations was expected. Some holders of wormseed oil lowered their quotations, but as yet no new minimum prices were effected. The trade noted a tendency to dispose of stocks of the oil before the new crop material becomes available in another ninety days. The usual slackening of demand during the summer provided an additional inducement to reductions in price schedules.

Orange oil remained firm and experienced an active call from consumers. The prices heard from producers indicated some overall strengthening in prices in the coming weeks. Demand for lime oil continued at the level of past weeks, with supplies adequate for present consumption. No new prices materialized in quotations for eucalyptus oil, although some increased activity was expected in the coming two to three weeks.

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, lavendar, spike, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Anisic aldehyde, 5c. per lb.
Benzaldehyde, NF, 4c. per lb.
Benzyl salicylate, 10c. per lb.
Cetyl alcohol, extra, 500-lb lots or more, 5c. per lb.
Methylheptin carbonate, $4 per lb.
Oil, pimento leaf, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
153.30	153.75	152.56	182.68

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Prices were maintained at their earlier levels without significant variation, although a firmer tone was noted. Dealers stated that no rapid increases appeared to be in the making, although it was pointed out that should the price of Italian lemon rise by any substantial amount, the price of bergamot oil might go up to preserve a differential between the two oils. During the past week Italian bergamot oil was offered from $11.25 to $14.50 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Brazilian oil was very firm within the price schedule recently effected. An offer at $4 represented the lowest one heard, while most business was transacted at prices ranging considerably higher than this. Quotations up to $4.75 per pound were to be heard. The tight supply situation continued to be the cause of the closely held price schedules. The single concern holding the bulk of recent production could obtain its own views as to the pricing of the material, trade sources stated. The trend of prices in the coming weeks depended partly on whether future production imported from Brazil went exclusively to one holder. Aromatic derivatives of bois de rose oil have followed the trend of the raw material and have made several advances over past months.

Clove—The coming Mwaka clove crop in Zanzibar has been estimated as showing good prospects according to a report of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association. Picking is due to begin about the middle of July. The picking of the second part of the 1952-53 crop of Vuli has been completed. The total of the Mwaka and Vuli crops, which have now been almost entirely brought in, was lower than previously estimated by approximately 33 percent it was reported.

Shipments of clove stem oil from Zanzibar totaled 26,338 pounds during the first quarter of the year 1953, it was announced. 26,338 pounds of this total went to the United States and 9,240 pounds to the United Kingdom.

Lavender—The dry weather prevalent in the growing areas of France has had a harmful effect on lavender crops, a report from abroad stated. The yield has been affected and prices, as a result, are expected to rise in accord with the situation. The drought has been even more severe in Spain, the report stated. Both the rosemary and the lavender spike crops have been hurt badly and both oils are expected to go up in price because of the lowered production. The spike crop was estimated as 40 percent to 50 percent lower than last year's crop, which in turn was lower than that of the year before. A shortage of this oil was expected by one informed source in Spain.

The upward trend in spike lavender oil prices was observed during the past week, as an earlier offer at $1.35 per pound was withdrawn and replaced with a minimum of $1.45. Some further strengthening in quotations could materialize in the near future, trade sources stated.

Lemon—Consumers encountered a tight supply situation and experienced a great deal of difficulty in obtaining their full requirements. The trouble continued to lie in the fact that the amount of oil produced domestically is considerably below the total requirements of the market. Until California producers could substantially increase their output, consumers would find a tight market and would have to rely on imported oil to fill in their needs. Prices were firm at previously established levels over the past week. California expressed oil was offered from $6.25 to $6.75 per pound, depending upon brand. Italian oil was steady on spot and was advanced slightly on shipment, according to cables received from suppliers abroad.

Lemongrass—Prices heard in trade circles fluctuated only a few cents in either direction. This slight variation was all that the oil could manage at its current price level, according to informed sources. A quotation of $1.05 per pound was the minimum in effect over the week. Lowered prices at the source for East Indian oil, received over the past fourteen days, indicated that the current price schedule might not be fully maintained in the coming weeks.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This market presented a very uncertain aspect as both upward and downward price movements were reported in trade circles. Producers were reported willing to negotiate coming sales on a more favorable basis. The Brazilian government, however, appeared to be opposed to any lowering of prices and intended to withold export licenses from parties attempting to export at figures lower than the established price floor.

Orange—Some dealers expressed surprise that prices for orange oil have not advanced beyond their current price levels. Producers have been taking stronger views, which have not, as yet, been fully reflected in dealers' price schedules, it was stated. Demand has been good, but has not as yet reached its peak for the summer, according to reports heard in the trade. A continuation of hot weather over a large part of the country for the next thirty days could bring out a considerably greater demand than has been felt up until the end of June. Prices for California expressed oil ranged from 80c. to $1.25 per pound, depending upon supplier. Florida oil was offered from a minimum quotation of 75c.

Patchouli—Prices were steady over the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

past week, after showing a tendency to fluctuate during the previous thirty days. In spite of some recent offers at lower quotations, dealers observed a firm undertone and expected no significant change in price schedules in the immediate future.

Peppermint—Prices continued somewhat weakened under the influence of the new crop, estimated as showing prospects of a good yield. The price structure was expected to remain somewhat lower than the level of the past months if the production from the 1953 crop materializes as expected. However, the decline in price was not expected to be as sharp as that for spearmint oil, by reason of the lower price level maintained for peppermint.

Pimento—Leaf oil was lowered 10c. per pound with a new offer of $2.60 made during the week. The current supply situation showed no basis for extensive weakening of price for leaf oil, and the week's reduction appeared as an isolated movement. Berry oil was unchanged in the overall range, although several sources raised their quotations and brought them closer to the high-of-the-range price of $5.75 per pound.

Rosemary—The current crop has been severely affected by the exceptionally dry, hot weather in Spain, a report received last week from a distiller in Spain stated. Output is expected to be lower and the price structure is expected to show considerable strength as a result. Spanish dealers feel that prices for rosemary oil currently are at an exceptionally low level and that they are more advantageous to the consumer than they will be in the near future, the report stated.

Sage—Dalmatian oil prices have worked upward, under the influence of lowered stocks and a lighter supply of material at the source of shipment. The supplier previously offering the low-of-the-range price of $6.75 withdrew this quotation and stated that for the present they were not quoting. The new price range of $7 to $8 could show further increases, it was reported by trade sources. During the off-season, supplies will not be too readily available, and the new crop will not be available until the Fall.

Spanish oil showed no price activity during the week, remaining within an earlier range of $1 to $1.35 per pound. Clary oil was steady, with an offer at $20 forming the low-of-the-range.

Sandalwood—Some lots have been offered recently at prices considerably lower than those prevailing until the current quarter. No extensive lowering of prices was considered warranted, according to trade sources. The moderate demand for the oil has shown no slackening and under the influence of this consumption and of well maintained prices for logs, the price structure was not expected to change radically in the coming weeks. A low offer of $9.50 per pound was heard during the past week, while the majority of suppliers and distillers priced the oil from $10.25 to $11.

Spearmint—Prices were lowered in several directions under the influence of the new crop due at the end of the summer. Advance estimates have indicated the possibility of a very good yield, and although a number of factors could alter this situation before production commences, some dealers have been reducing their quotations for the oil still in hand from the last crop. The price level was due for a considerable drop, it was stated by informed trade sources.

Wormseed—Some holders of oil priced at or near the high of the range were reported backing down during the past

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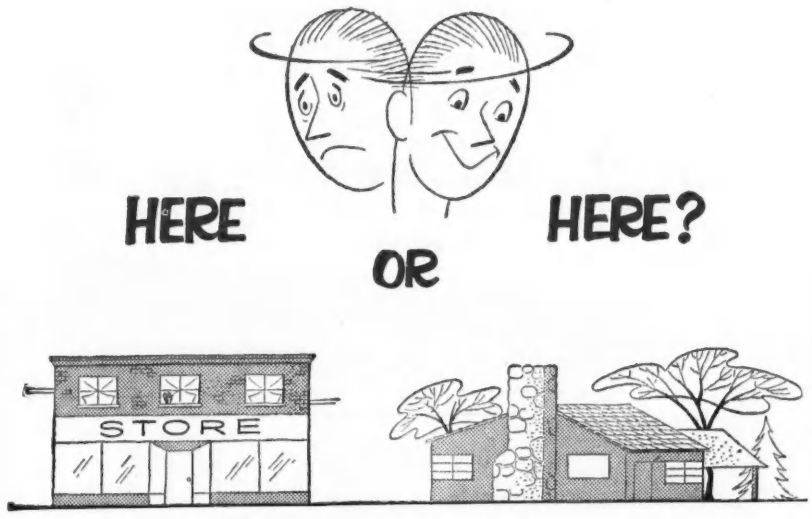

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week. The weakening trend brought no new low, as a former quotation of $8.25 was maintained. A tendency was noted, however, to dispose of excess stocks during the period before new crop oil becomes available on the market. The usual slackening of demand during the summer provided an additional inducement to a reduced price schedule. During the next ninety days some trade sources expected to see prices more advantageous to the consumer.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—A 5c. reduction in the former low price was effected by one producer, putting the minimum down to $2.30. The material was reported in good supply and consumers, who use the aromatic extensively for perfumery purposes were able to obtain shipments in ample amounts. Total production in the United States during the year 1952 came to 111,000 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. Sales during the year amounted to 128,000 pounds.

Benzaldehyde—The price of the NF grade of the material was lowered by one producer. This reduction put the minimum offer at 70c. per pound, down 4c. from the earlier low. The price range of the technical grade was unchanged, starting at a minimum of 49c. Production has been well maintained for this popular aromatic, and supplies were reported adequate for demand.

Benzyl Salicylate—A new low-of-the-range price of $1.55 per pound was effected by one producer during the past week. The earlier minimum had been 10c. above this figure. Other quotations were steady and showed no discernible trend toward weaker price schedules. Production of this aromatic, which is used in certain fruit flavors and also in perfumery, totaled 21,000 pounds during the year 1952. Sales during the year came to 20,000 pounds, according to a Tariff Commission report.

Cetyl Alcohol—One producer's price schedule for the extra grade material was reduced for 500 pound lots or more. An earlier price for shipments of this size was lowered 5c. to reach 73c. per pound. The standard grade was priced from 58c. to 82c. per pound in purchases of 140 pounds or more, and from 59c. to 93c. for smaller lots. The extra grade material, in lots smaller than 500 pounds was priced within a range of 80c. to $1.15 per pound. The last price was for lots as small as one pound each. Both types of the material fill National Formulary specifications, the producers stated. However, the material marketed as the extra grade has undergone special odor refinements, chiefly for its use by cosmetic houses, it was stated.

Methylheptin Carbonate—A sizable reduction was effected in the low-of-the-range figure as one supplier reduced its price to $31 per pound, down $4 from the earlier minimum. A quotation of $35 was maintained by other sources of the aromatic. Production was reported as adequate for current demand and consumers, who use the material to impart a special note to fruit flavors and perfumery, encountered no difficulty in obtaining their requirements.

Verona Adds Fretz to Sales

Verona Chemical Company's aromatics division, Newark, N. J., has announced that Nathan R. C. Fretz will join the organization in a sales capacity on July 1. For the past twenty-eight years, Mr. Fretz has been associated with Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York.

Fragrance Foundation Sets Committees for Coming Year

New members for the year 1953-54 have been appointed to the five standing committees of the Fragrance Foundation, it has been announced.

Chairman of the trade relations committee is Leo Talamini, Parfums Schiaparelli. Other members are:—Helen Blake, Lanvin-Parfums; Edward W. Mahoney, Bourjois; Jean Millon, Coty; Guy Rocherelle, Roger & Gallet; Richard Salomon, Charles of the Ritz, and Alvin Welzel of Houbigant Sales Corporation. The educational publicity committee chairman is Kathleen Spencer Cory, Coty, with the following serving also on this committee:—Amelia Bassin, Faberge; Peggy Bell, *McCall's* magazine; Neva Bradley, Daggett & Ramsdell; Hazel Rawson Cades, *Woman's Home Companion;* Jill Jessee; Dawn Norman, *Ladies' Home Journal*, and Esther Rowley, Nettie Rosenstein Perfumes.

Donald Bryant, Hudnut Sales Company, chairman of the public relations committee. Serving with him are:—Ruth Boyle, *Good Housekeeping* magazine; Charles C. Bryan, Firmenich & Co.; Robert Horsey, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., and E. K. Stoyanoff, Guerlain. The program committee, of which Thomas B. Haire, *Cosmetics and Toiletries* is chairman, has in addition the following members:—Bernice Peck, *Mademoiselle* magazine; Pierre Coutin, Roure-Dupont, Inc.; Sarah Lee, Jacqueline Cochran; Owen Stoner, Prince Matchabelli, and Herbert Storfer, Parfums Corday. The fifth is the membership committee which is under the chairmanship of Frazer V. Sinclair of *Beauty Fashion.* Serving with him are:—J. I. Poses, Parfums D'Orsay; J. S. Wiedhopf, Parfums Ciro, and Michael Lemmermeyer, Aromatic Products, Inc.

Jefferson Chemical Adds Two

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has announced that Lawrence J. Garrison has joined its technical sales service staff. Mr. Garrison, has just completed a six-months' training program with the company. Jefferson also announced that John C. Dingman, jr., has joined its staff as sales representative, after eight months spent at the Port Neches, Tex., plant as process engineer.

Botanical Drugs Specimens Given To University of Maryland by Lilly

A collection of 119 specimen samples of botanical drugs used in pharmacy and medicine was presented recently to the University of Maryland by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Included in the collection are myrrh from Arabia, coca leaves from Bolivia, ordeal beans from Africa, and ergot from Europe. Eli Lilly and Company makes available such sets of crude drugs to colleges of pharmacy for use in their pharmacognosy courses.

Givaudan Issues New Publication

Givaudan Flavors, Inc., New York, has announced the issuance of a new flavor publication, "The Givaudan Flavorist." In a letter printed on page one of the first issue, which was just released, E. R. Durrer, president, stated, "It will be our earnest effort to make our new publication an authoritative and objective source of information on problems related to your industry. We shall be supported in our endeavors by the combined resources of our technical and merchandising staff at Givaudan . . ." Copies of the first issue are available from the New York office of Givaudan, 330 West 42nd street.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Lead naphthenates and lead tallates increased fractionally last week. Red vermilion, quicksilver came down 3 cents. Orange grades of shellac experienced some shifting of prices as importers saw replacement costs going up. In the gums, No. 1 Singapore was up 1 cent.

No other price changes were noted in this market during the past week. Activity continued fairly well on the same levels. Sales of dry colors, lead pigments, and zinc pigments have been sustained at a good level. Lead pigments were moving better with the improvement in the weather. Zinc pigments showed an increase a few weeks ago, and the pickup in interest has held. Demand for antimony oxide has not shown any sign of improvement. Activity was not expected to show much life for this pigment.

Activity for synthetic resins continued at a high rate. Producers stated that demand for alkyds, maleics, polystyrenes, and terpenes has held up well. Some sources reported that they have not seen any real sign of a falling off of demand.

Sales of alkyds for industrial finishes and paint uses have both been good. During most of the spring, industrial demand has born most of the load in these markets for synthetics. Trade sales were slow to get started, but began to show a little more activity with the better weather. Prices were unchanged in the past week.

The market for the natural gums remained quiet last week. Importers said that consumers continued to buy only as they needed material for production. Consumers were letting suppliers hold the stocks for them, even though warehouse costs were added to the prices. Orange grades of shellac were firmer, along with the trend set by the Calcutta market, although it was not certain that higher prices would hold, a source stated. Bleached grades remained steady. Casein was unchanged.

Market Trends

Advanced

Gum, dammar No. 1, Singapore, 1c. per lb.
Lead, naphthenate, 16%, ¼c. per lb.
24%, ½c. per lb.
solid, 37%, ¾c. per lb.
tallate, 16%, ¼c. per lb.
24%, ½c. per lb.
Shellac, lemon No. 1, 2c. per lb.
lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Red vermilion, quicksilver, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
90.21	90.21	89.85	88.50

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—There has been no significant pickup in demand in this market. Activity here has been quite dull for a long period. Prices remained unchanged. Supplies were adequate for current needs.

Dry Colors—Demand for the colors was reported to be holding up well. Producers were moving their output along at a steady pace. Supplies were sufficient to take care of consumer requirements. Prices have remained unchanged in the past week.

Black, Carbon — Price announcements for the third quarter of the year indicated that several increases were scheduled for paint and ink grades, while rubber and paper grades were due to go up on one item. In the rubber grades, semi-reinforced furnace black will increase ¼c. in bulk carload prices and ½c. in bag or carton carload and l.c.l. prices. Among the paper grades, regular uncompressed carbon black was due to increase 2c. in bags carlots, and 3c. in l.c.l. quantities.

New prices for the semi-reinforced furnace material will be quoted at 4¼c. per pound in bulk carlots, 4½c. per pound in bags carlots, 5½c. per pound in cartons carlots, and 8½c. per pound in less than carlots of bags or cartons. Uncompressed carbon black was scheduled to become 12c. per pound in carlots of bags, and 19c. per pound in less than carlots.

Increases in the ink grades effective July 1 will advance three grades 3c. in carload quantities and 5c. in less than carloads. Two other grades were set to go up ½c. in both carload and l.c.l. quantities. Advances in paint grades ranged from ½c. to 16c., with most of the changes falling within the brackett of 2½c. and 4c. All sources have not reported an increase in prices for July 1 thus far.

Lead Pigments—There was no price activity in this market last week. Pig lead schedules were quiet, hence lead oxides and other lead pigments were steadier.

Producers said that no change was noted in the levels of activity. Sales were currently at a good level. Demand increased with the better weather and held there. Supplies were sufficient to take care of consumers present requirements.

Red Vermilion, Quicksilver—The price of this pigment came down 3c. to $3.59 per pound following the weaker trend set by mercury.

Zinc Oxide—Prices were steady in this market last week. Producers stated that demand has held up to quite a good level during the past several weeks. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Demand was sustained at a good pace producers reported. Industrial finishes and trade sales have kept the activity in this market up to a good level. Most of the strength in demand has been shown by industrial sales this spring. Trade sales were rather slow to get started. However, some increases were reported from this direction when the better weather set in.

Suppliers reported that they were generally able to take care of all of the current demand. Although one large source was still kept out of the market through a labor conflict, total industry capacity was enough, it was said, to take care of the demand. The strike, which was still in progress at press-time, also cut off production of phthalic anhydride in that producer's plant. Alkyd producers reiterated that they were not being hurt for the lack of phthalic, although it was admitted that there were occasional tight spots in this picture.

Maleics—A source reported that there was no visible change in this market. Demand was holding up quite well. Although some sources felt that there were signs of a slight slowing down for summer vacation periods, others have said that there has been no concrete evidence of the fact so far. Prices were unchanged last week. Supplies were adequate to meet the current demand.

Polystyrenes — The market for these resins was relatively unchanged during the past month or so. Producers reported that they were receiving a fair number of calls for polystyrenes, yet demand was not too heavy for them to accommodate. The present market position was described as being pretty evenly balanced between supply and demand. Prices were unchanged from their old listings.

Terpenes—Demand for these resins was said to be good. Supplies were sufficient to take care of current consumer requirements. Prices have remained firm at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated for the rest of this year, one source stated.

Natural Resins

The market for gums was relatively unchanged last week. Importers said that consumers were still buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Stocks held by importers were sufficient to take care of present demand, but the inventory on some items was pared down quickly when a couple of consumers bought at the same time, it was said. With replacements taking four months it made future stocks somewhat a matter of guesswork. However, suppliers have been able to keep abreast of requirements so far.

Demand for No. 1 Singapore was good from lacquers and enamels. Replacement costs have gone up 1c. for this grade. Current quotations were from 36c. to 39c. per pound. Prices of all other gums were firm.

Shellac—Importers stated that recent strength in the Calcutta market presented a firmer picture for orange prices. Some sources were quoting on the high side of the previously scheduled range. A few importers expressed uncertainty as to whether higher quotations would stick, but prices held to the higher levels up to press-time.

Current schedules for lemon No. 1 ranged from 35c. to 36c. per pound, as sources came up 1c. to 2c. A similar advance for lemon No. 2 brought the range up to 32c. to 34c. per pound. Superfine moved up 1c. on the outside to make the range 30c. to 32c. per pound. An increase of 1c. by various sources resulted in a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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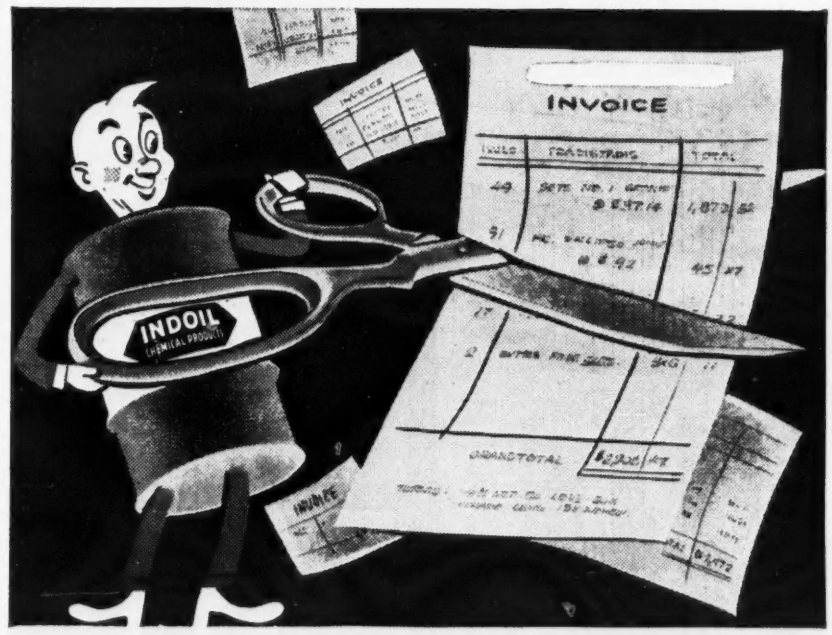

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wider spread for TN at 28c. to 31c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Activity in this market seemed to vary according to the importer. Most of the business in casein has been in imported material for quite a while since domestic prices were comparatively high and production relatively low. Some importers said that the casein market is quite slow right now, while others state that movement has been fairly decent.

All sources agree that the European countries have very little material to offer right now. Argentine prices have not changed in recent weeks. The current range for Argentine was from 16c. to 17½c. per pound. It was added that the two extremes represented specific types or brands, whereas most of the material moved at around 17c. per pound.

One source stated that mills have been buying further ahead than they did a few months ago, with the view that prices won't go much lower, if they drop at all. It was also said some consumers have bought as far ahead as October. Where inventories had been cut down to thirty to sixty days when prices were weak, some inventories were up to ninety-120 days at the present time, it was added.

Driers—Recent changes in the lead market were reflected in fractional advances for lead naphthenates, lead tallates, and lead octoate last week.

Lead naphthenate, liquid, 16 percent Pb, advanced ¼c. to 17½c. per pound. The 24 percent grade came up ½c. to become 23¾c. per pound. The solid, 37 percent material was up ¾c. at 31¼c. per pound. Lead tallate 16 percent Pb was increased ¼c. to 16c. per pound, while 24 percent rose ½c. to 21½c. per pound. The lead octoate advance brought 24 percent material up ½c. to 28¾c. per pound.

Glue Hide—April production of hide glue totaled 5,323,269 pounds, compared with 5,409,027 pounds in March, and 5,349,174 pounds in April 1952, information from the Bureau of Census indicates.

Shipments in April amounted to 4,971,583 pounds, as against 5,009,239 pounds in March, and 3,549,885 pounds in April of last year.

The bureau figures indicate that stocks at the end of April were at 17,414,531 pounds, while they were 17,062,845 pounds at the end of March, and 18,124,840 pounds at the end of April 1952.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information comparing April and March consumption and stocks is related to the softwood plywood industry and comes from the Bureau of Census figures. The table is expressed in pounds, on a dry basis.

	Consumption April	March
Soybean glues	6,480,000	6,303,000
Urea resin glues	642,000	586,000
Phenolic resin glues	2,850,000	2,865,000
Other glues	1,050,000	982,000
Total	11,022,000	10,736,000
	Stocks	
	April	March
Soybean glues	3,135,000	2,929,000
Urea resin glues	901,000	465,000
Phenolic resin glues	1,842,000	2,004,000
Other glues	790,000	641,000
Total	6,688,000	6,039,000

Naval Stores

Dipentene—May production of this material amounted to 3,070 50-gallon barrels, while April output was 3,030 barrels, and production in May of last year was 3,760 barrels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Oil, Pine—May production figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that output that month was 12,500 50-gallon barrels, compared with 13,740 barrels in April, 12,540 barrels in May 1952.

Pinetar—May output figures show production was 9,510 50-gallon barrels in that month, as against 8,930 barrels in April, and 8,410 barrels in May 1952, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rosin—May output of gum and wood rosin totaled 147,550 drums of 520 pounds net, Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures indicate. In comparison, production in April amounted to 134,130 drums, and output in May 1952 was 169,250 drums.

From the beginning of April to the end of May, 281,680 520-lb. drums were produced, compared with 315,460 drums in the corresponding period of last year.

Turpentine—Total production of gum and wood turpentine in May amounted to 50,910 50-gallon barrels, compared with April output of 42,500 barrels, and production of 60,150 barrels during May of last year, according to information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The cumulative total for the period from April 1 to May 31 was reported at 93,410 50-gallon barrels, as against 113,040 barrels during a similar period of the previous crop year.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
E	...	...	...	7.18	...
K	...	7.30	7.30	7.35	...
M	7.30	...	...	7.40§	...
N	...	...	...	7.35	...
WG	7.35§	...	...	7.45	...
WW	7 55	7.49	7.45§	7.52§	7.45§
Bags—					
M	7.18§	...	...		...
N	...	...	...	7.20	...
WG	...	...	7.20	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 19)—
M $7.00, N $7.00; 1,265*.

Sales, USDA

513* 382* 1.130* 772* 509*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N $8.30, WG $8.35, WW $8.50.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.50†	.499†	.50†§	.495†	...
Sales	...	26,000¶	48,400¶	1†	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 58½c., l.c.l. 69½c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

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SAACI Holds First Outing Of '53 at Bonnie Briar C.C.

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held its first golf outing of the 1953 season June 23 at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y. A total of twenty-six golf prizes were awarded. Among the winners were:—

Flight A—Low gross, T. M. Moran; second low gross, Percy R. Pyne, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company; low net, John F. O'Brien, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; second low net, Eugene McCauliff, Glyco Products Company, and kickers handicap, Edward A. Bush, Bush Aromatic Division, Dow Chemical Company.

Flight B—Low gross, Edwin G. Jacobi, R. W. Greeff & Co.; second low gross, James R. Harris, jr., Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; low net, Walter H. Junker, Commercial Solvents Corporation; second law net, S. R. Crosby, Theobald Industries, and kickers handicap, shared by Albert M. Nordt and Jerome F. McGinty, the latter with Millmaster Chemical Corporation.

Flight C.—Low gross, H. F. Vanderhoef, American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.; second low gross, Howard T. Von Oehsen, Heyden Chemical Corporation; low net, James E. Spencer, Harshaw Chemical Company; second low net, Raymond C. Tower, Westvaco, and kickers handicap, J. A. Flobeck, Diamond Alkali Company.

Transvaal Ore Company Acquires 2 Other Firms

Transvaal Ore Company, Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa, has taken over all of the stock in Vermiculite (Pty.) Ltd., and has purchased the mines, claims and physical assets of Palabora Phosphate & Vermiculite Company, Ltd., it has been announced. This combines all of the vermiculite activities at Loole Kop, Palabora district, Northern Transvaal, into one centralized operation.

J. von Bulow, managing director of Transvaal Ore stated that the purchase brings about a unified production and standardization of grades for South African vermiculite ore which was impossible under separate managements. The exact purchase price was not disclosed but it is understood that it will exceed £200,000.

Transvaal Ore is represented solely in the United States and Canada by American Vermiculite Corporation, New York, whose president William S. Steele has just returned from a London conference with Mr. von Bulow. Mr. Steele reports the new production program at the mine will benefit all of the American and Canadian plants utilizing South African vermiculite ore and that Mr. von Bulow is being elected a director of American Vermiculite Corporation at its next meeting, continuing close relationship between the two companies.

American Polymer Adds Marean as Sales Manager

American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has announced the addition to its staff of Morell Marean, and his appointment to the position of sales manager.

This appointment is part of American Polymer's accelerated program to expand its production, research and technical service facilities. While temporary changes and capacity operation of American Polymer's and its affiliate, American Monomer Corporation's plants in Peabody and Leominster, Mass., and Illiopolis, Ill., have enabled the company to compensate for the interruption in production resulting from the recent explosion in one of the plants, the program also includes the construction of a new plant, which American Polymer estimates will be completed within ninety days.

Silica Gel Development Announced by Davison

"Syloid AL-1," a new type silica gel for preventing the formation of hydrogen gas in metallic paints packaged for trade sales outlets, has been announced by Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Research had shown that the gas was formed by reaction of moisture with the aluminum, gold pigment and other finely divided metallic particles commonly used in paints. Extensive tests by Aluminum Company of America and other sources preceded release of the product. It was shown that the "AL-1," added to aluminum paint in small quantities, absorbs the water before any reaction can take place.

Jackson Co. Named Agent For Huntley Minerals Line

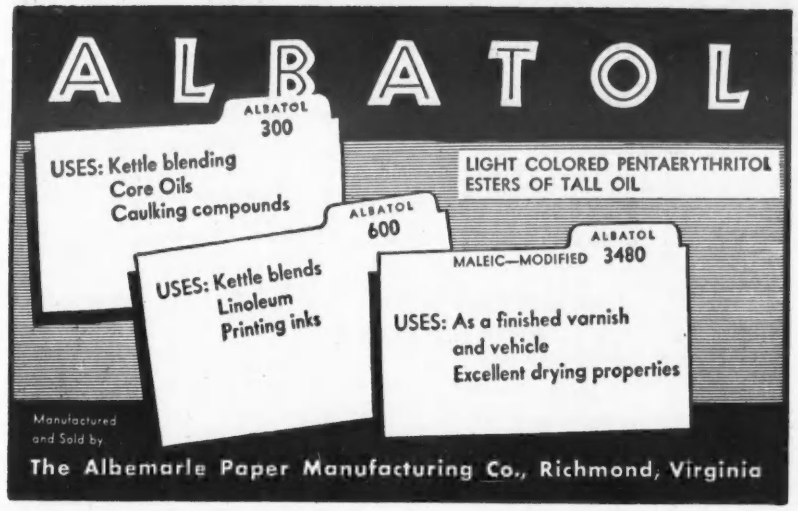
Wright H. Huntley, president of Huntley Industrial Minerals, Inc., of Bishop, Calif., has announced the appointment of the Wharton Jackson Company, with offices at 99 Hudson street, New York, and headquarters in the Petorelum Building, 714 West Olympic boulevard, Los Angeles, as exclusive sales agents.

The new agency will handle the wide range of non-metallic minerals, including talc, pyrophyllite, mica, asbestos, clays and special aluminum and magnesium silicate pigments produced from Huntley mines and plants in California, Nevada and Arizona.

Trade Briefs

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has taken on Paul Clancey to cover the eastern Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana territory.

B. I. Graves, who recently retired as vice-president of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, has set up the consulting firm of B. I. Graves Associates in New York.



HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

Today's Self-Cleansing Paints Employ Unique "Detergent Action" of Zinc Oxide

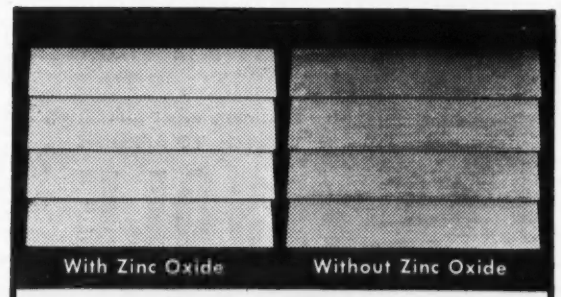
Each of today's self-cleansing outside house paints is specially formulated to take advantage of the unusual "detergent action" of zinc oxide. The proper balance of zinc oxide and chalking pigments gives a film that sheds dirt and chalk at a controlled rate, thus giving improved whiteness and tint retention.

How does this detergent action of zinc oxide work? As the paint film weathers, a small amount of the zinc oxide reacts with some of the oxidation products of the oil to form zinc compounds that are soluble in water. As the film chalks, the zinc soaps in that chalk cause it to be readily and uniformly weathered off the surface, keeping it clean throughout the life of the film.

Zinc oxide is the only paint pigment that imparts such a cleansing effect. Moreover, this effect cannot be obtained in any other way in such paints.

Detergent action is only one of the important reasons why leading outside house paints carry about 30% zinc oxide by weight of pigment, and why zinc oxide is the most-used white hiding pigment in outside house paint. Without zinc oxide, conventional house paints retain both chalk and dirt, as indicated in these photographs.

Our representatives will be glad to discuss with you how to formulate with zinc oxide to obtain the best balance of properties in your paints.



These two linseed oil house paints — exposed 4 years, vertical—illustrate the detergent action of zinc oxide. Without zinc oxide, the chalk is sticky and adheres, and therefore holds dirt.

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BOX NO. 318

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Oilseed Crop in S. Africa Is Expected Higher in '53

Production of principal oilseed crops in the Union of South Africa in 1953 is expected to total about 240,000 short tons, substantially above the estimated 192,300 tons produced last year, reports Roy O. Westley, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Pretoria. Production of shelled peanuts this year may amount to 150,000 tons; 100,000 tons of which would be used for oil extraction. About 30,000 tons are sold as edible nuts and upwards of 20,000 are required for seed. It is expected that sunflower seed may not exceed 50,000 tons, that cottonseed will be about 10,000 tons, and that castor bean tonnage may be as great as 30,000 tons.

Castor bean cultivation has expanded rapidly and the estimated area planted to this crop in 1953 is placed at 400,000 acres. The yield, however, has been low and it is doubtful if average production will exceed 250 pounds per acre. There are two castor oil crushing factories in South Africa, one at Capetown and the other, a new cooperative at Ranfontein. One area is concentrating on the spineless variety and the oil content is considered to be very satisfactory.

Principal exports of fats and oils from South Africa in 1952 were as follows:—Corn and sunflower oil, 3,883 tons; castor oil, 15; peanut oil, 9,268; linseed oil, 30; animal fats, 235, and marine oils, 12,710 tons. Imports in 1952 included 1,587 tons of oilseeds for crushing, 18,396 tons of vegetable oils, 20,864 tons of animal fats, and 10,675 tons of fish oils. Nearly all of the animal fats came from the United States.

Aula Chemicals' President Granted Three New Patents

Dr. Laszlo Auer, president of Aula Chemicals, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., has been granted three patents in the field of water-dilutable pigment printing colors.

Colors produced according to the recently granted patents have achieved brilliant prints with extremely high color strength and excellent fastness properties, it was said. The products are marketed by Aula Chemicals, under the registered trademark "Aulabrite Colors."

The first patent, No. 2,637,621, covers resin emulsions with a new resin binder, namely, phenol-epihalchydrin condensation products. The new resins, when properly formulated, impart to pigmented textile decorations, greater resistance to laundering and dry cleaning and to chemicals in general. Textile printing plant equipment such as print rollers backgrays and rubber blankets are readily washable with water. A short drying and heating cycle yields laundering resistance to the prints.

Patent No. 637,711 represents a unique pigment dispersion method which is, to a great extent, responsible for the excellent color mileage and brilliance of the prints with the "Aulabrite" colors, the company stated.

Patent No. 2,637,705 covers extender clear emulsions. They yield high color intensity, combined with great brilliance of shade, and impart in a mixture with the "Aulabrite" color concentrates printpastes of great stability, it was stated. This stability permits high machine speeds in long runs with "Aulabrite" printpastes.

Resin Coatings Information Offered

The advantages and use of synthetic resin-base coatings in the petroleum industry are described in a new eight-page illustrated folder published by Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Case histories, test results and photographs of actual industrial applications of the finishes are presented in the brochure, "Bakelite and Vinylite Resin Coatings for the Petroleum Industry." Specific applications of Bakelite and Vinylite resin coatings described in the pamphlet include sucker rods, well-head corrosion, off-shore drilling operations, anti-fouling tests, auxiliary vessels and mobile field laboratory. Copies may be obtained by writing to Bakelite at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Plaskon Sends Plastics Expert to Auto Center

A special representative on plastics to the automotive industry has been sent to Detroit, Mich., by the Plaskon division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company. He is E. Davis Caldwell, automotive plastics specialist and a veteran of eleven years with Plaskon. Mr. Caldwell will work in conjunction with present Plaskon representatives, D. A. Howland and R. J. Winters who are also serving the Detroit area. He will be responsible for the use by auto manufacturers of Plaskon's alkyd molding compounds in electrical and mechanical parts, fiber glass reinforced plastics in auto bodies, and urea and melamine molding compounds in molded color accessory units. His headquarters will be the Plaskon offices, Fisher Building, Detroit.

Sherwin-Williams Co. Establishes Scholarship in Chemical Engineering

The establishment of a scholarship in chemical engineering at Illinois Institute of Technology by the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced by Ralph G. Owens, dean of engineering at Illinois Tech.

Chemical engineering students who have completed three years of college work will be eligible for the award based on scholastic record, general ability and need for assistance. The nominee for each scholarship will be designated by Dean Owens and the award will be passed upon by Illinois Tech's scholarship committee. Called the George A. Martin scholarship, the award honors the late president of the Sherwin-Williams company. It amounts to $500 annually.

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Customs Regulations Change Being Weighed by Treasury

The Treasury Department is considering an amendment to its customs regulations which would eliminate the requirement that value information be requested by importers as a prerequisite to the furnishing of such information by appraising officers. Interested persons are invited to submit their comments on the amendment in writing to the Commissioner of Customs by August 19.

The requirement that value information be requested by importers as a prerequisite to the furnishing of such information by appraising officers has been found to serve little useful purpose in the majority of cases. It is, therefore, deemed advisable, the department said, to permit appraising officers to furnish value information to importers whether or not the information has been specifically requested, except in a case where information has been withheld from the appraiser or there has been concealment or misrepresentation of facts.

Edgar Bros. Names Agents

Edgar Brothers Company, Metuchen, N. J., has announced the appointment of two new west coast distributors who will carry warehouse stocks of aluminum silicate pigments products.

Appointed as the exclusive distributor for all of northern California, from Bakersfield north, is the E. M. Walls Company, San Francisco. The exclusive distributor for southern California, from Bakersfield south, is the Chemical-Additives Company, Vernon.

Platy Mica Information Available

A twelve-page folder entitled "Effect of Platy Mica on Vinyl Systems" is available for 35 cents from the office of information services, New York University, University Heights, New York. The paper, which was prepared by Max Kronstein, Louis F. DeLong, and Alfred W. Norman of the research division of the College of Engineering, describes the results of exposure tests on three types of vinyl coating systems, with mica as a platy extender. Reprinted from the May, 1953, issue of *Paint and Varnish Production*, the article is illustrated with charts and graphs.

Styrene Emulsion Product Is Developed by Monsanto

Development of a new 50 percent "Lustrex" styrene emulsion which is capable of being blended with "GRS-2002" styrene-butadiene emulsion, has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass.

The new product, "Lustrex Latex 601-50," also is suitable for use in post-plasticized systems in which it can be substituted on a solids basis for other latices containing less emulsified styrene. Developed especially for the paint industry for use in both interior and exterior paint systems, the material also is useful in a variety of other surface coating applications and is available in virtually unlimited supply, Monsanto said.

AEC Post Nomination Goes to Lewis Strauss

President Eisenhower nominated Lewis L. Strauss to the Atomic Energy Commission June 24 for a five-year term beginning June 30. It is understood that after his confirmation he will be designated chairman of the commission by the President, succeeding Gordon Dean, whose resignation from the commission becomes effective June 30. Mr. Strauss is a rear admiral in the naval reserve and was one of the original members of the AEC, serving from 1946, when the agency came into being, until April 15, 1950.

G-E Appoints Fred Pugh To Silicone Sales Position

Fred M. Pugh has been appointed sales representative for the General Electric Company's silicone products department to industries in central and eastern Ohio, it has been announced.

Mr. Pugh will have his headquarters at the General Electric chemical division office in Cleveland. Formerly a silicone sales representative in Cincinnati, Mr. Pugh has been a headquarters sales specialist since 1950 and, for the past year, had supervised the sale of G-E silicones to the rubber industry.

Reilly Tar Appoints Floyd Texas Sales Representative

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., has announced the appointment of Moore F. Floyd as sales representative in Texas, replacing Charles L. Slover, who will become associated with Keith-Kote Company of Grand Prairie, Tex. Mr. Floyd has had experience in oil well drilling operations and was connected with Magnolia Petroleum Company at Midland, Tex. Mr. Floyd will be stationed at Dallas, Tex.

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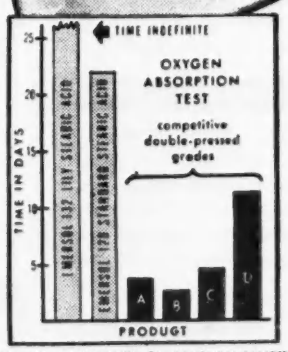

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats last week was irregular, with trading light and spotty. Cottonseed and soybean oils were lower early, but rallied, regaining losses. Tallow also was stronger, advancing fractionally as a result of increased export business. Crude peanut oil rallied sharply after the government accepted bids for peanuts to produce five tankcars of oil, rejecting low bids for nineteen additional cars.

Coconut oil was firm and higher, especially for later delivery. Copra was stronger, advancing $5 per ton. Palm kernel oil was reduced fractionally, reflecting the recent break in coconut oil.

Among drying oils, interest in tung oil became more active and moderate sales were reported at New York at a slightly lower level. Linseed oil continued in the doldrums, as users showed no interest in later requirements. Withdrawals, however, continued in steady request against former contracts. Demand for refined fish oil was slow and carlots were available at price concessions. Oiticica oil was inactive and more or less nominal. Dehydrated castor oil also was in limited demand. Brazilian castor oil was fairly active for shipment. Lower cost of linseed oil weakened safflower oil and prices dropped fractionally.

Soybean meal was stronger advancing $2 per ton due to moderate improvement in demand and lower cost of soybean oil. Buying interest for cottonseed meal continued light, with buyers holding off and anticipating lower prices of government owned meal after July 1. Linseed meal continued weak and extracted meal was dropped $1 per ton.

Trading in carnauba wax was slow, but the market remained steady. Continued lack of consumer demand brought out more selling interest than heretofore, but prices were maintained at current levels. Beeswax and ouricury waxes were quiet and fairly steady.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Deliveries against contracts were reported in steady request, while spot demand was limited. Quotations were held at former levels.

Coconut—Crude oil was firmer, especially for later deliveries. Spot oil was higher at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. First half July was sold at 14c. and at 13¼c. first half August, same basis. At New York the market was nominal at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Copra—This market was stronger. Shipments were lifted to $192.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Trading was slow. Crude was slightly lower and sold at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was sold at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Unconfirmed reports that new crop crude oil would be supported at higher prices than for the 1952 crop served to strengthen the market, especially new crop months, which scored fractional gains. This also was reflected in July after that month reached to new lows for this move and early declines were regained at the close. There was considerable switching of July to forward deliveries and it lost most of its premium over later months. Trading was quite active and of a mixed speculative character. New buying and short covering absorbed profit taking and new selling. Consuming demand for refined salad oil continued light and tankcars were offered at 18c. per pound, for New York delivery.

There was no official news of the support prices for cottonseed oil, meal or linters up to Friday's close.

Crude cottonseed oil was irregular but closed unchanged and firm at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley, and Texas was nominal at 14½c., same basis.

The 1953 cottonseed crop will be supported at 75 percent of parity it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week, compared with 90 percent of parity in 1952. The new support rate of 75 percent of parity, department officials stated is designed to place cottonseed products on a competitive level with other oilseeds in the market and it is expected that more of the cottonseed products will move into channels of trade, instead of being accumulated in heavy inventory by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The 1953 crop will be supported by farm-storage loans and purchases of cottonseed and cottonseed products. Cottonseed loans will be available at $54.50 per ton for basis grade (grade 100). In areas where a purchase program may be necessary because of lack of storage facilities, cottonseed will be purchased at $50.50 per ton. These support rates reflect 75 percent of the May 15 cottonseed parity price, which was $72.20 per ton for average quality seed. The loan rate on 1952 crop cottonseed was $66.40 per ton and the purchase price, $62.40 per ton. Other provisions of the program are being developed and will be announced at an early date, officials stated. It was intimated that the department will again adopt a "package plan" similar to the one in effect during the 1952-53 marketing season for the purchase of cottonseed, cottonseed oil and linters by the government. CCC has purchased and committed to purchase about 1,000,000,000 pounds of 1951 and 1952 crop crude or refined cottonseed oil; 850,000 bales of cotton linters and 450,000 tons of cottonseed meal.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 26 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	390	15.83	15.03	15.68S
September	318	14.35	13.62	14.29S
October	32	14.14	13.57	14.10S
December	98	14.10	13.45	14.05S
March	27	14.17	13.65	14.17S
May	1	14.13	14.13	14.15@14.19

Total sales, 866 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and soybean oil 11¼c., Decatur. Market quiet and steady. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent offered at $62 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls about all cleaned up. Weather clear and hot. Many sections need rain badly.

Linseed — Buying interest continued light, as users limited purchases to less carlots for fill-in needs. Trading in carlots was quiet. Raw oil was quoted at 14.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, and 15.45c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, but still could be shaded several points for carlot business. Consumers continued to take a good volume of oil against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—Buying interest lagged on linseed oil here the past week as paint, linoleum and ink makers continued on a hand-to-mouth basis. Only routine forced fill-in sales were reported by area processors. There was some shading of prices but, generally, the structure was unchanged from a week ago. Raw oil, tankcar basis, was at 14.2c. a pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis; warehouse basing price at 14.4c. Shipping specifications were slack.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	6,120,000	7,620,000
Since Sept. 1	287,550,000	342,720,000

Flaxseed—Market steady. Trading limited.

Minneapolis.—There was no change in the flaxseed situation, with prices about steady with a week ago and bulk of the marketings going to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Receipts of seed at Minneapolis tototaled 373 cars, compared with 315 cars the previous week and 88 cars a year ago. Of the past week's run, 291 cars went to the CCC. Shipments ran 69 cars as against 29 cars the previous week and 9 cars a year ago. No. 1 seed sold slightly above $3.65 a bushel, with little available in the market. Purchases in the spot cash market totaled 6 cars and around 3,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings to-arrive amounted to 3 cars and in excess of 27,000 bushels in trucklots. The CCC office in Minneapolis reported its non-committed inventory of flaxseed at 3,573,000 bushels as of June 11, a decline of about 300,000 bushels in a week. About a million bushels of CCC flaxseed have been moved from country points to Minneapolis-Duluth terminals to date. Another 4,000,000 bushels still have to be moved.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	652,800	181,900	122,400	13,600
Since Sept. 1	15,550,000	22,029,000	2,948,150	4,529,500

Oiticica — Trading continued inactive.

Market Trends

Advanced

Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, extracted, $1 per ton.
Grease, choice white, ¾c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ½c. per lb.
Safflower, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
ref., ⅛c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 27, 1952
92.40	91.78	93.70	102.27

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Refined oil was quoted nominally at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery, and 22¾c. futures. Drums were unchanged at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Olive—While trading was light, edible oil remained steady and unchanged. Drums were maintained at $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon, spot, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Offers were limited as supplies were tight and closely held. Arrivals of 1,530 drums at New York last week were delivered against former contracts.

Palm—Lower replacements costs eased the market locally and quotations were fractionally lower. Drums were reduced to 11¾c. per pound, spot, and tankcars, 9¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Replacements were easier and off ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 15¼c per pound, New York in bond. Trading was slow.

Peanut—Crude was advanced sharply to 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, following the acceptance by the government of bids for peanuts to produce five tankcars of oil, rejecting low bids for 19 tankcars more. Previously light sales took place at 18¼c., same basis. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed — Consuming inquiry was quiet. Refined was quoted nominally at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Safflower—Lower cost of other drying oils created an easier tone and quotations dropped ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 15c. per pound, delivered East. Drums, carlots were 1½c. more

Soybean—This market was irregular, but closed stronger, regaining early declines. Crude oil was nominal at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June. July sold at 11⅛c.; August at 11c. and October-December 10¼c. same basis. Refined salad oil closed steadier at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 26 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	19	11.00	10.45	11.00@11.10
September	59	10.78	10.37	10.75S
October	1	10.29	10.29	10.29S
December	6	10.30	10.20	10.30S

Total sales, 85 contracts.

Tung—Consuming inquiry was more active and moderate volume of business was reported at 28c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt delivery, off ¼c., but the market closed steady. In the South, prices were more or less nominal at 27¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums ranged from 29¾c. to 30½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Arrivals at New York totaled 159 tons and 232 drums last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was quiet, but a stronger tone prevailed due to the improved trading in tallow for export. Prices were maintained at former levels. Choice white grease ranged from 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon grade; yellow, 3½c. to 3¾c.; house, 3⅛c., and brown 2⅝c. to 2¾c., same basis.

Department of Agriculture forecast the Fall pig crop at 33,500,000 head, a decrease of 5 percent from last year's Fall crop of 35,355,000, and 10-year 1942-51 average of 36,734,000 head. The record Fall crop totaled 39,804,000 in 1951. At the same time the department reported the Spring crop at 50,726,000 head, down 10 percent from a year ago and the smallest Spring crop since 1948. The 10-year 1942-51 average was 57,506,000 head. The record Spring crop of 74,223,000 head was produced in 1943. Combined, the Spring and Fall crops this year indicated output at 84,226,000 head, 8 percent less than the 1952 total of 91,712,000 and the smallest crop since 1948 of 83,826,000 head.

Lard—The tone of the market held steady during the week and prices were slightly higher. Cash lard was quoted at 9.05c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Active demand for export to Mexico stiffened the market. Better grades were lifted ¼c. per pound. Domestic deman continued slow. Offers were not as liberal as of late. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¼c.; special, 4⅛c. and No. 1, 3½c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Business was reported slow. Offerings from Newfoundland were scarce, but consumers also showed little interest in replacements. Demand for oil on spot was inactive. Drums were unchanged at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Refined, Fish—Demand was restricted to moderate drums, lots, for immediate needs. Interest in tankcars continued inactive and asking prices could have been shaded. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 10½c. per pound and alkali refined, 11½c. per pound, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and quoted nominally at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic coast and Gulf ports. Menhaden fishing has improved and catches were reported to have reached normal proportions.

Fatty Acids

This market remained unchanged and steady, though business was spotty and confined to immediate requirements. Higher market for tallow and greases was reflected in red oil and stearic acid, which were in good request. Vegetable fatty acids also were absorbed in good volume against contracts. All grades were quotably unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government still held large stocks of cottonseed meal throughout the cotton producing states and demand was not sufficient to move supplies prior to new crop production. Buyers continued to hold off taking additional supplies except possibly for ex-

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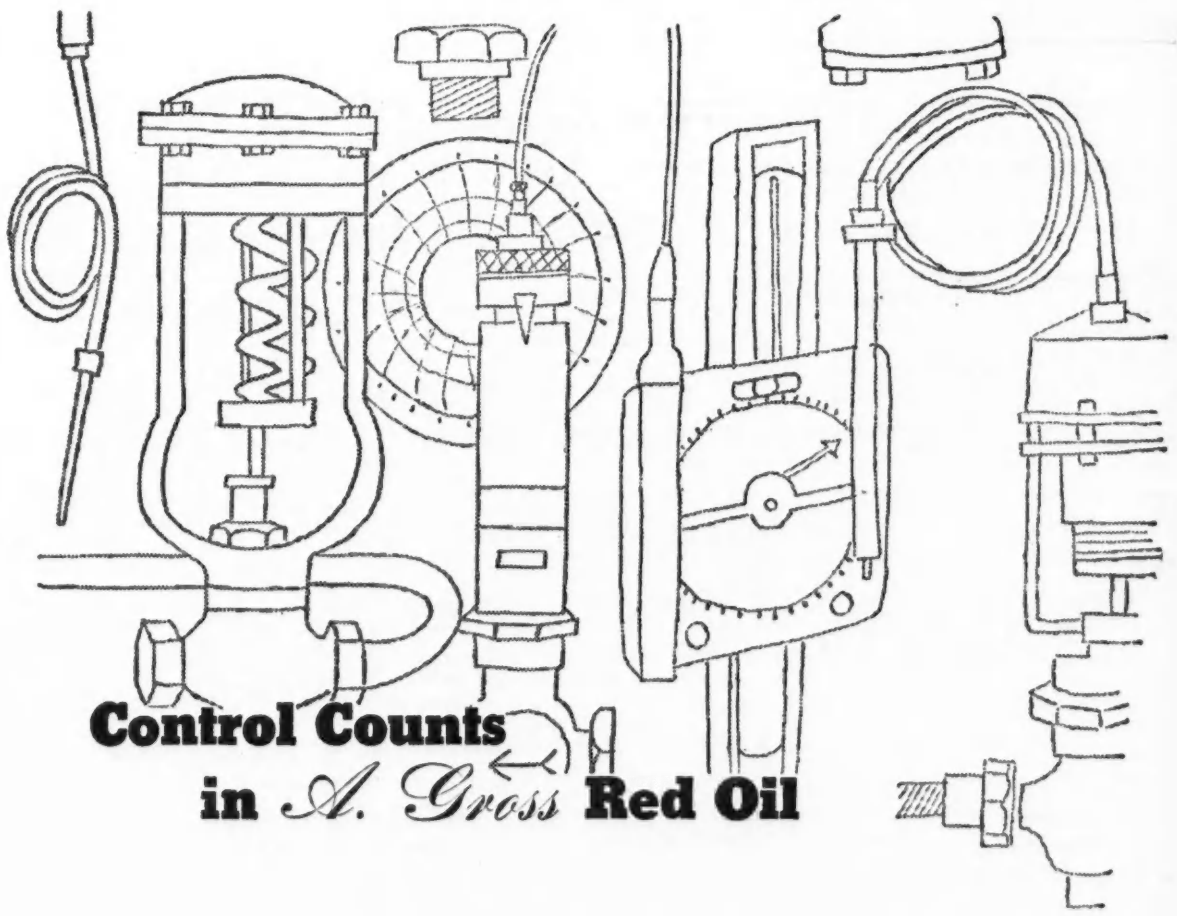

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port needs. Most everybody has a "wait and see" attitude. Prices throughout the cottonseed areas remain unchanged. Government-owned meal 41 percent hydraulic or expeller type was unchanged at $57 per short ton, bulk, f.o.b. Valley area and $59 per ton, Texas-Oklahoma, Arizona-New Mexico and California areas. Discount of $1.50 per ton for solvent meal. The export price on 41 percent sacked is $52 per ton delivered f.a.s. South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Linseed Meal—Market continued easy. Demand was slow. Extracted meal was off $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices ruled weak under pressure of resale meal and due to a slack demand. Some handlers reported a fair demand as stocks of country dealers and feed mixers were low but the light output was still too much for current demand. Extracted linseed meal for prompt shipment was quoted $1 a ton lower than a week ago at $57, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Offers for July-forward were at $57 a ton. Expeller linseed meal for prompt delivery was quoted about steady at $61 a ton, bulk, with July-forward at $60 a ton. Shipping directions were at about the same level as in recent weeks.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	6,300,000	7,560,000
Since Sept. 1	470,960,000	484,580,000

Peanut Feed Meal—This market was slightly easier since the government sold peanuts for crushing lately to produce 900 tons of peanut feed meal in the Southeast. The 45 percent old process meal was quoted at $65 f.o.b. Georgia area and 45 percent solvent type at $62 f.o.b. South Alabama area, June-July shipment.

Soybean Meal—Demand for soybean meal has shown slight improvement the past few days particularly from poultry feed and hog feed manufacturers. Forty-four percent meal was higher at $67 per ton, bulk Decatur, June-July shipment. Southeastern production 44 percent meal was offered at $74 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Georgia points, June shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Moderate demand was noted for refined grades, while interest in crude was slow. Prices of refined were without change. Crude wax also was maintained former levels.

Candelilla—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Quotations were well held. Crude was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound, and refined at 77c. to 79c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Carnauba—This market continued firm, reflecting limited stocks on spot and strength of replacements from Brazil. Consuming demand was slow, and restricted to small lots for actual needs. No. 3 North country crude was firmly held at $1.13 to $1.14 per pound and refined, $1.16 to $1.17 per pound, spot according to quantity. No. 1 yellow was maintained at $1.38 to $1.40 per pound and No. 2, at 2c. less.

Ouricury—Business was spotty. Prices were without change and steady. Refined was held at 79c. to 80c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Dutch Edible Fats and Oils Output Seen Equal to 1952

Domestic production of edible fats and oils in the Netherlands in 1953 is expected to remain about the same as last year's output of 120,000 short tons, fat content, or about a half of annual requirements, according to a report from Robert A. Brand, economic officer, American Embassy, The Hague. The Dutch flax crop, chiefly intended for fiber production, also yields a small quantity of linseed oil each year.

Stocks of fats and oils were believed to be still fairly high at the end of 1952 and the stock reduction policy of that year is continuing in 1953. Large government surpluses carried over from 1951 resulted in a sharp drop in 1952 net imports of edible fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials to 78,700 tons oil equivalent, or 38 percent of comparable 1951 imports. Consumption of edible and inedible fats and oils last year is reported at 234,000 and 56,000 tons, respectively.

Principal imports in 1952 included copra, 158,666 tons; soybeans, 58,836; palm kernels, 42,057; peanuts, shelled, 11,453; flaxseed, 19,234; palm oil, 72,707; marine oils, 31,104; soybean oil, 5,102; sunflower seed oil, 5,057; peanut oil, 4,368; cottonseed oil, 3,206; raw linseed oil, 10,691; technical animal fats, 19,004, and soap stocks, 4,045 tons. Palm oil, which again topped the list of Dutch oil imports, came mainly from Indonesia. The United States supplied all the soybean oil, about two-thirds of the linseed oil and flaxseed, 82 percent of the technical animal fats, 43 percent of the peanut oil, more than one-fourth of the marine oil, and, in addition, 207 tons of soap stocks, 13 tons of coconut oil, and 325 tons of pure lard.

Cottonseed Price Supports Set at 75 Percent of Parity

The Department of Agriculture has announced that price supports for cottonseed of the 1953 crop will be in effect on a basis which will reflect 75 percent of the parity price. The cottonseed program for the 1952 crop was at 90 percent of parity.

Department officials said that the new support level is designed to place cottonseed products on a competitive level with the other oil seed products in the market. By doing this, it is expected that more of the cottonseed products which heretofore have been priced above competing products will flow into normal channels of trade, instead of being accumulated in heavy inventory by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Prices for 1953-crop cottonseed will be supported by means of farm-storage loans, purchases of cottonseed and purchases of cottonseed products. The loans will be available at $54.50 per ton for basic grade (100) cottonseed. In areas where a purchase program may be necessary, purchases will be made at $50.50 per ton basis grade (100) cottonseed. These supports will reflect 75 percent of the May 15, 1953, parity price of $72.30 a ton average quality seed.

Other provisions of the support program for 1953-crop cottonseed, including purchase prices for cottonseed products, are being developed and will be announced at an early date. Information as to detailed operating provisions during the active marketing season will be available through the Production and Marketing Administration state and county offices and the PMA commodity office, 120 Marais street, New Orleans 16, La.

The loan rate on 1952-crop cottonseed was $66.40 per ton for basis grade (100), and the purchase price was $62.40. Large quantities of cottonseed products were acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the 1951 and 1952 programs. CCC owns or has commitments to purchase about 1,000,000,000 pounds of 1951 and 1952 crop crude or refined cottonseed oil (crude basis), 850,000 bales of linters and 450,000 tons of cottonseed meal. Most of these products are from the 1952 crop.

Italy May Require Vegetable Oil Imports to Cover Needs

Italy may need to import 45,000 to 55,000 short tons of vegetable seed oil or the equivalent in oilseeds to cover its vegetable oil requirements through October of this year of around 395,000 tons and still allow for at least 55,000 tons of government seed oil stocks, reports L. J. Reda, American Embassy, Rome.

The final official estimate of olive oil production from the 1952 olive crop is 202,000 tons or about one-half below the previous year's record output, but roughly 35,000 tons larger than preharvest indications. Unofficially, it is believed that production must have been around 220,000 tons. With the addition of the expected 28,000 tons of sulphur oil, olive oil production would total 230,000 tons.

During 1952 Italian edible fats and oils availability reached an all-time high due to the production of 389,000 tons of olive oil plus some 45,000 of sulphur oil and increased hog slaughter. Edible seed oil production is estimated at 37,270 tons; adding imports of 27,300 tons, total edible seed oil supplies were 64,570 tons compared with 101,220 tons in 1951. On the other hand, inedible seed oil production plus imports totaled 81,700 tons against 79,315 in 1951.

Copra From Indonesia Hit Low Level in May

Indonesia's copra exports during May dropped sharply to only 5,761 long tons, the lowest monthly level since November, 1947. This tonnage was only one-third the volume exported in April and one-fifth the quantity exported in May, 1952. Total shipments during January-May, 1953, amounted to 74,589 tons against 151,806 tons in the comparable period of 1952. The breakdown of the May, 1953, copra exports, by country of destination is as follows:—Netherlands, 1,335 tons; Sweden, 3,147, and Japan, 1,279 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases during May amounted to 48,324 tons of which 42,813 tons originated in East Indonesia and 5,511 tons in West Borneo. The buying price in East Indonesia and West Borneo decreased by ten rupiahs as of June 1 to 155 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing. This price is guaranteed until the end of June.

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2—3'x50' Rotary Direct Heat Dryers or Coolers.

4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.

6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.

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1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.

2—Eimco 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.

1—Williams "Super Titan" 5 Roll Mill, complete with accessories and motors.

2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

1—Steel Storage Tank, 10'x50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.

1—Link Belt steel 3'10"x14' Roto-Louvre Dryer.

1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.

1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket motor driven.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.

2—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless steel solid baskets, motor driven.

4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.

2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuges.

1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.

1—Shriver 36"x36" cast iron Filter Press P&F, 46 chambers, closed delivery.

3—Sharples P16 Monel & Stainless Steel, Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 Stainless Steel.

JUST PURCHASED
ATTRACTIVELY PRICED
IMMEDIATE REMOVAL
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

3—Eimco 3'x1' totally enclosed, Rotary Vacuum Filters, 316 Stainless Steel throughout.

1—F. L. Smidth 4'x30' Rotary Kiln, ½" shell, welded construction.

1—F. L. Smidth 4'x24' Rotary Kiln, ⅜" shell, welded construction.

1—Allis Chalmers 5'x5' steel lined Ball Mill, scoop feed.

2—Chicago Pneumatic 14"x7" Vacuum Pumps.

1—Thropp 18"x50" 2 Roll Mill, motor driven with 75 HP slip-ring motor.

1—#1SH Mikro Pulverizer.

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3—Alsop SD-12-NR-30 Stainless Steel (T316) Filters.

4—Stainless steel shell and tube heat exchangers, floating heads, 55, 70 & 100 sq. ft.

3—5' dia. x 50' Stainless Steel Columns or Towers, baffle plate type.

1—Baker Perkins #14—JEM Universal Mixer, 50 gal. working cap., vacuum cover; jacketed; 50 HP motor.

1—Double Drum Dryer, 22"x38".

3—Side Entering Stainless Steel Lightnin Mixers, 15 HP.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Tank, 16,000 gal., Horiz.

1—2000# Ribbon type Powder Mixer.

1—23 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Rotating Blender.

1—Stokes RDS-3 rotary 16-punch pellet press, slotted head.

1—Shriver 36" C. I. Filter Press, 20 chamber, closed dely.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

PLANT LIQUIDATIONS

AT MARION, IND. 12 welded horizontal steel tanks, 10,500, 11,300 and 12,700 gal. sizes; 10" x 10" 82-ton Ammonia Compressor with 75 HP motor; Sperry 24" cast iron Filter Press, 16 chambers, closed delivery.

AT NORFOLK, VA. 7 Horizontal welded steel tanks Lastiglas lined, 5800 and 15,200 gal. sizes.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

3—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.

50—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 16,000 gal.

35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns, 8", 12" and 24" dia.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

8—Stainless Steel Heat Exchanges, 400, 368, 236, 190, 40, 23, 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.

6—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-DH, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

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STAINLESS CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS —Large stock w/motors.

KEEP KOOL — Blowers to 60000 cfm, ready to ship.

RENDERING PLANT—w/still, etc.

BALL & JEWEL—#2½ cutter w/75 hp motor.

MILLS—Hardinge Conical, 3' x 8" & 6' x 22" Ball, 7' x 48".

HAMMER MILLS—Wms LG1, Reg. #1, GA 30, Jeffrey 24x36, B-2, w/motors.

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PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. sizes, NEW JARS, 30x33, 6'x8'.

BLOWERS—Pressure, Spencer, 475 cfm 32 oz.; 1200 cfm 16 oz.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck. Selectro 18x48, double.

JAW CRUSHERS — 3½ x 4½, 8½ x 14½, 9 x 15, 11 x 26, 18 x 36.

COMPRESSOR—Nash Hytor MD 673.

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5 x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
Vulcan 8'x80' Rotary Kiln 20 HP.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4 x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam. gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26" 30" 40" & 48", Steel, Copper Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
2000 gal. type 304 Stainless vert. Tank
Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
200 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5' MD.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Anderson RB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 4".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers. Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps, Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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FROM OUR LIST

PULVERIZER—Micro Model 2DH, 15 HP with an Exhaust Fan recently overhauled.
TANK—New Pfaudler 5,000 gal., Glass Lined.
VULCANIZERS—(3)—6'x80'.
MIXERS—Day ribbon, 100 to 1,000 lbs.
JAW CRUTCHER—Farrel 10"x16" throat.
CENTRIFUGE—Sharples Super, Brand New #M12B16—Ixy52, Vapor Tight Head.
DRYERS—(3)—Louisville, 6'x50.
KETTLES—(6)—S/S 30 gals.
DRYERS—Rotary Vacuum, 30"x8'.
DRIVES—(7) — Jones Vertical, 7½ HP, 18 rpm.
CENTRIFUGE—Sharples, M4PIE.
COLUMN—Copper Bubble Cap, 18"x12', 24 plates with 1,000 gal. steel still.
DRYER—Devine Vacuum 20 Shelf.

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PARTIAL LISTINGS

2—Erie City 200 H.P. Economic Boilers.
2—Bird Sus. Style 48" S.S. Centrifuges.
3—Electric Dryers, 6 to 16 Shelves.
3—Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6, 13, 17 Shelves.
2—Drum Dryers, 32"x90".
3—Shriver 24" & 30" C.I. Filter Presses.
5—Wd P&F Filter Presses, 18", 24", 30".
1—Sweetland #12 Filter.
9—S.S. Kettles with Agitators, 125 to 300 Gals.
2—S.S. Tanks, Horiz., 2500 & 16,000 Gals.
2—Mikro Bantam & #2 Pulverizers S.S.
2—Stokes "RD3" Tablet Machines.
2—Roball Sifters, 40"x120" Single & Triple Screens.
1—Unused 500 Gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
1—Pf. 250 Gal. Glass Lined Receiver.
3—Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 36" Alum.
2—S.S. Condensers, 368 Sq. Ft.

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
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Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
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Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, ISI, 4TH.
3-roll Mills: Day, high and slow speed.
Powder Mixer: Day 66 cu. ft. jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaporite st. steel.
Dryer: Roto Louvre 5x20' monel metal.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Filter: Eimco rotary vacuum, st. steel.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Mixers: Abbe Lenart s.s., 10 and 100 gal.
Vacuum Pans: 36" Henszey, 25-gal. Stokes.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Rubber Mill: 12x24" Birmingham, 25 hp.
Hammer Mill: Prater 50 hp. type 9DS.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x48 Rotex, Selectro, 20x84 Rotex.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.

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1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Louisville Rotary Indirect Fired Experimental Dryer, 12" x 7½' complete.

2—A. T. & M. Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuges, 48" Imperforated Baskets.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model #PN-14.

1—Ball & Jewell #0 Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter.

1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft. "Unused".

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

4—Buflovak Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20' with all auxiliary equipment.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Rota-Louvre Dryer, #310-16.

1—Oliver Rotary Steel Continuous Filter, 11'6" x 14'.

2—Sperry Cast Iron 24" x 24" Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 30 Chambers.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter Model #140-36.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model #C-27.

1—Pfaudler 100 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Distillation Unit with Stainless Steel 60 sq. ft. Condenser & Stainless Steel Receiver.

1—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", Closed Delivery, 3" Frames, 35 Chambers.

1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter, 12-16" Leaves, 28 sq. ft.

1—Stewart Bolling 2-Roll Laboratory Rubber Mill, 6" x 12".

3—J. H. Day #30 Imperial Jacketed Double Arm, Sigma Blade Mixers, 75 gals. working capacity.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Storage Tank, 1000 gals.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

FMC

CHECK the MOST DIVERSIFIED STOCK In the CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

EVAPORATORS

1000C102—Goslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect, 58,200 sq. ft.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type.
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes.
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 28"x8'.
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories.
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils; heat exchanger.
467—Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour.
E12-161—Buflovak Double Effect Evap. C. I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser, etc., 75 and 100 sq. ft. each.
E12-162—Stainless Evaporator 6; dia. 285 sq. ft. coils; jktd Bottom.
349757—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long.

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x15"; 3000 PSI; Agitated.
3259G5—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.
R4-302—Horizntal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated.
V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks.
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks.
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door.
R4-226—Hi Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pump, receiver.
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor.
V4-305—Horizntal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x6'; quick open doors.
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME; 9'6"x 12'; with 7½ HP motor.
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave or Carbonator S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6".

KETTLES

3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100± always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately.
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40±.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'.
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x46"; 2 way Agitator.
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x67".
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated.
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
36.3 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Fusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50".
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories.
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Doppler Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'.

SPECIAL LOT M 510

11 Cast Iron Filter Presses, 32" sq. having 48 chambers, plate & frame, washing type, open Delivery. Crated for export.

SPECIAL LOT J 503
Paper-Chem. Processing

2 Stainless Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals.
5 Tyler-Niagara S.S. Screens; 2'x8' and 3'x8'.
3 Tile Lined Steel Tanks, 1,500 gal., with Quadruplex motorized agitators in SS.
4 SS 1,000 Gal. Vert. Tanks.
S.S. Cylindrical Mixer; 30" Dia. x 12' long, with shaft and ribbon agit.
Ross Double Muller Pan Mixer; 7'6" dia.; 20 HP.
Model B Fales 40" Slitter.
Holyoke 44" Power Paper Reel.

SPECIAL LOT H 505
Pharmaceuticals-Drugs

11 S.S. Hor. Tanks; 2,000 Gal. with agitators.
6 S.S. Hor. Tanks; 1,000 Gal. with agitators.
5 S.S. Vertical Tanks; 450 Gal. with agitators.
2 Pn. Scale Inverted Air Cleaners.
12 Head Pn. Scale Vac. Filler.
2 Head Pn. Scale Aut. Capper.
2 Pn. Scale Auto. Fr. & Back High Speed Str. Line Labellers.
26 Valve Automatic CEM Filler.
4 Head Automatic Capem Capper.
Ertel 30 Disc Bronze Nickel Plated Filter.
World B Line Aut. Labeller.

TABLET EQUIPMENT

2675—F. J. Stokes Rotary Tablet Press Model DD, 23 station; 1-7/16"x1-⅛"; up to 700 per minute.
3533E1-2—Two Stokes Rotary D4 Tablet Presses; 16 stations; 15/16"x1-9/16" motorized.
2026—Stokes Rotary D1 Tablet Press 16 stations; ⅝" up to 500 per minute.
1302W19—Colton Rotary No. 10-35 Tablet Press; ¾"x1-¾" up to 800 per minute; motorized.
3673 L29-30—Two Colton No. 1 PT Automatic Tablet Triturate Machines, complete with motors and accessories.
3707—F. J. Stokes Model 43A Oscillating Granulator, complete with 1 H.P. motor.
2146A8—Ayers Tablet Counter and Filler; motorized.

SPECIAL LOT D 504
Food Processing

2 Buffalo 5'x12' Vacuum Drum Dryers with Barometric Condensers and Dust Collectors, etc.
2 Devine Vac. Chamber Dryers; with 5 shelves 40"x43".
Jacketed Receivers and Pumps.
2 S.S. 1,000 Gal. Tanks.
2 Shriver 30" Filter Presses PI & Frame (30) chambers.
Buffalo S.S. Single Effect Calandria Evaporator; 3'x11'.
Pulverizers, Mixers, Accessories.

SPECIAL LOT HC 500
Hi-Vac, Low Temperature Freeze-Dry Equipment

5 Devine No. 5 Vacuum Shelf Dryers; 10 shelves, 40"x43".
York Freon Refrigeration System.
2 Worthington Freon Compressors.
20 Heat Exchangers and accessories.
Condensers, Vacuum and Centrifugal Pumps of all sizes.
3693 K 1-4—Two Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 6'x5' and 6'x8', complete with pebbles.
3764—Charlotte No. 50 Stainless Steel Colloid Mill arr. for motor drive.
3673 L—3 American Sterilizers with quick opening door; 32"x48" and 42"x60" complete.
3673 LX—3 Nash Hytor Bronze Vacuum Pumps with 2 HP and 3 HP, motors; splendid condition.
2806—Farrell 3 Roll Calendar 18"x54" with Stock and Friction Rolls, complete.
3733 B1—J. H. Day No. 1 Pony Mixer; 15 gal. working cap.
3733 B2—J. H. Day No. 3A Gearless Change Can Mixer; 40 Gal. capacity with 5 HP AC motor.

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Texas Lands Offered For Oil, Gas Leasing

A total of 954.51 acres of Texas land will be offered for oil and gas leasing at a competitive bid sale to be held by the Bureau of Land Management in Washington, July 11 at 1 p. m., EST, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced last week.

The acquired land, which is to be offered in three separate parcels, is located within the Lake McClellan Park in Gray County, Tex., and contains 462.57 acres, 453.64 acres and 38.30 acres, respectively. The government owns all of the mineral rights in these parcels except one-half of one-eighth royalty reserved for former owners.

Awards will be made to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing the lands. Sealed bids, plainly marked that they are not to be opened before the date and hour set for the sale, and indicating the area involved, should be submitted to the administrator, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 1 p. m., EST, July 22. No bids received after that time will be considered.

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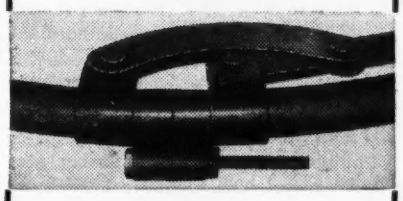

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Philippine Copra Exports 20 Percent Lower in May

Philippine copra exports during May totaled 32,570 long tons, a decline of 20 percent from the previous month, and only three-fourths the volume exported in May, 1952, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total shipments during January-May, 1953, amounted to 186,269 tons against 249,434 tons in the comparable period of 1952.

The breakdown of the May copra exports, by country of destination is as follows:—United States, 22,946 tons (Pacific, 18,159 tons, Gulf, 4,787 tons); Italy, 500; Lebanon, 103; Netherlands, 2,500; Denmark, 2,000; Sweden, 1,000; Europe unspecified, 500; Colombia, 1,021; and South American unspecified, 2,000.

Exports of coconut oil totaled 2,125 tons, only one-half the quantity shipped last month and roughly one-fourth of the quantity shipped during May, 1952. January-May exports amounted to 15,297 tons against corresponding shipments of 34,048 tons in 1952. May shipments went to the United States entirely with 1,877 tons shipped to Atlantic ports and 248 tons to Pacific ports.

PAD Deputy Administrator Position Goes to LaFortune

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced the appointment of Joseph A. LaFortune as Deputy Administrator of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, to succeed J. Ed Warren, who has resigned to return to private industry.

Mr. LaFortune has been vice-chairman of the board of the Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., since 1952. He joined that company as secretary in 1924, was elected a vice-president in 1929 and executive vice-president several years later.

Pricing Legislation This Session Unlikely

—Continued from page 3

feat of similar legislation in the past, Rep. Walter added that his bill "has no effect whatsoever on druggists, food brokers, or others dealing largely in branded articles. It applies mainly to basic commodities. It only applies to products for which buyers do not and will not pay more for one producer's goods than another's. This excludes drug items for they sell on brand names, not solely on price. The bill does not permit meeting an illegal price. Therefore, unless the lower price is already lawfully available to the customers from some seller, this bill would not permit any other sellers to meet that lower price."

The reversal of FTC viewpoint on the legislation was disclosed by Mr. Walter with the introduction of a letter into the record of the committee hearings from chairman Edward F. Howrey of the FTC. Heretofore, FTC has strongly opposed the view that a seller had the right to meet the lawful price of his competitors even if it meant discriminating in price to one of his customers. The commission's view was that price discrimination was lawful only so long as it did not injure competition.

FTC Now Against Kefauver Bill

The letter had been sent to the senate judiciary committee and related to the Capehart bill, but was introduced in the house committee hearings since the Walter bill was identical with the Capehart bill. After referring to a bill of Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee which supported the old viewpoint of the FTC, the letter stated that a majority of the commission now thinks the Kefauver bill should not be enacted into law. The pertinent parts of the letter reads as follows:—

"The Capehart bill would restate the language of the Robinson-Patman act to provide for what a majority of the supreme court has held is the existing law; it would apply the same standards for competitive pricing to the FTC act. This bill would permit sellers to meet the lower prices their competitors are offering to their customers, when they do so in good faith, creating a competitive situation the majority of the commission believes is not only indispensable to a competitive economy to the protection of consumers, but is an essential armament for small business men in their efforts to hold as well as develop their share of the market. The retailers and wholesalers more than any other type of sellers must be quickly responsible to competitive pricing.

Sees Small Business Helped

"It has been suggested that the theory of the Capehart bill and the supreme court decision may severely weaken the Robinson-Patman act and be inimical to small business. As demonstrated below, we believe the contrary to be the fact. Furthermore, clarification of the meeting competition proviso puts into proper perspective an alleged inconsistence between legislative policies when enforce price competition (Sherman and FTC acts) and those which regulate price discrimination (Robinson-Patman act). As congress thought of it, the promotion of price competition and the prohibition of unfair pricing practices constituted a complementary dual program of fostering competion in the public interest. However, two conflicting viewpoints seem to have evolved—one condemning price fixing and the other encouraging price stabilization.

"It is the view of the present majority of the commission that this conflict is unnecessary, that the gearing of the privilege to compete with the obligation to compete fairly, is not inconsistent except as made so by strained statutory interpretation.

"We believe that the right to meet a lower price which a competitor is offering to a customer, when this is done in good faith, is the essence of competition and must be permitted in a free competitive economy.

Lawful Freight Absorption

"A principal example of such competitive conduct is lawful competitive freight absorption. To deny businessmen the right to competitive freight absorption requires that every seller purchase from the closest supplier (or suffer the penalty of paying higher prices) and it limits each seller to those customers located closer to his plant than to the plant of any other seller. If freight absorption is not lawful, sellers located in deficit production areas are given an artificial economic reward, while buyers in the same areas suffer a corresponding penalty. Without freight absorption, sellers in surplus production areas are greatly handicapped, while buyers in such areas are given an artificial benefit. Permitting competitive freight absorption—so that a seller may meet the lower price of a more favorably located competitor—give the buyers a greater number of suppliers competing for the business. At the same time, it increases the number of potential customers for whose business each seller is free to compete. If businessmen, large or small, cannot meet competition the whole motive of our competitive economy would be recast or destroyed; business in some areas would bloom and prosper, while in others it would wither and die.

Right to Meet Low Prices

"Our free enterprise system requires competition in all areas. In fact, our whole theory of trade regulation is based upon the existence of competition in every market. If such regulation is to remain effective a seller must be permitted, when acting fairly and in good faith, to meet the equally low price of a competitor.

"We think the supreme court reaffirmed this fundamental principal in the Standard Oil v FTC (340 US 231), but if a legislative restatement seems necessary or desirable we believe the Capehart bill will accomplish this.

"The view recently, but no longer, urged by a majority of the commission, and which is the basis for the Kefauver bill, is that meeting the equally low price of competitors should not be a defense whenever it injures competition. As a practical matter, this completely nullifies the defense, and it would then never be available to any seller, for the supreme court has already held that every substantial difference in price may injure competition."

The commissioners making up the new majority and bringing about a reversal of official FTC viewpoint in this matter are chairman Howrey, Lowell Mason and Albert A. Carretta. Commissioners James M. Mead and Stephen J. Spingarn registered dissents to the letter.

Sulphur Offshore Bill

—Continued from page 3

quirements of a minimum royalty on sulphur leases of 10 percent because his information was that it "would be impossible" for any operator on the outer continental shelf to carry on sulphur operations under such a high royalty rate.

Proving a Sulphur Dome

"About 90 percent of all the sulphur in the world is produced from shallow domes in the coastal plains of Texas and Louisiana of from 200 to 2,000 acres," the senator noted. "The average size of a dome is 1,000 acres. In order to develop a dome in that area, it is necessary to drill about twenty wells around the perimeter of the dome and it costs about $500,000 to prove whether a structure is commercially feasible. It is not a small operation to prove or disprove a producing and feasible dome.

"When one goes out on the continental shelf, it costs about five times as much to prove the feasibility of a dome. So it will cost in the neighborhood of $2,500,000 to prove whether a structure is going to be commercially feasible. It seems to me that a royalty of 10 percent, which is twice the royalty in my state for sulphur operations, or three times the rate which Louisiana is electing for some of its sulphur leases at the present time, or about two and a half times paid to private owners in that area, will make it almost impossible to get any production or any sulphur development on the outer continental shelf."

Sorbitol Resin Data Offered by Atlas

For manufacturers of resins for industrial paints and coatings, Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has published a twenty-page booklet suggesting proper uses and formulations for commercial type, oil-modified alkyds and rosin esters produced with sorbitol. Titled "Sorbitol Resins," the booklet presents in tabular form the solids composition, solution composition and properties, air drying data, color retention values, degrees of compatibility, and film properties for six typical alkyd resins compounded with sorbitol; and solid resin and solution properties, solubility and compatibility for six rosin esters. Copies of the booklet are available from the industrial chemicals department of Atlas at Wilmington.

Polystyrenes Publication Offered

Characteristics and applications of Koppers modified polystyrenes have been described in a fourteen-page technical bulletin published by the chemical division of Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. Seven of the polystyrenes, four formulated to provide high elongation and high impact and three formulated for medium elongation and medium impact, are described in the new bulletin. Copies of technical bulletin C-3-161 will be sent upon request to the chemical division at the Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19.

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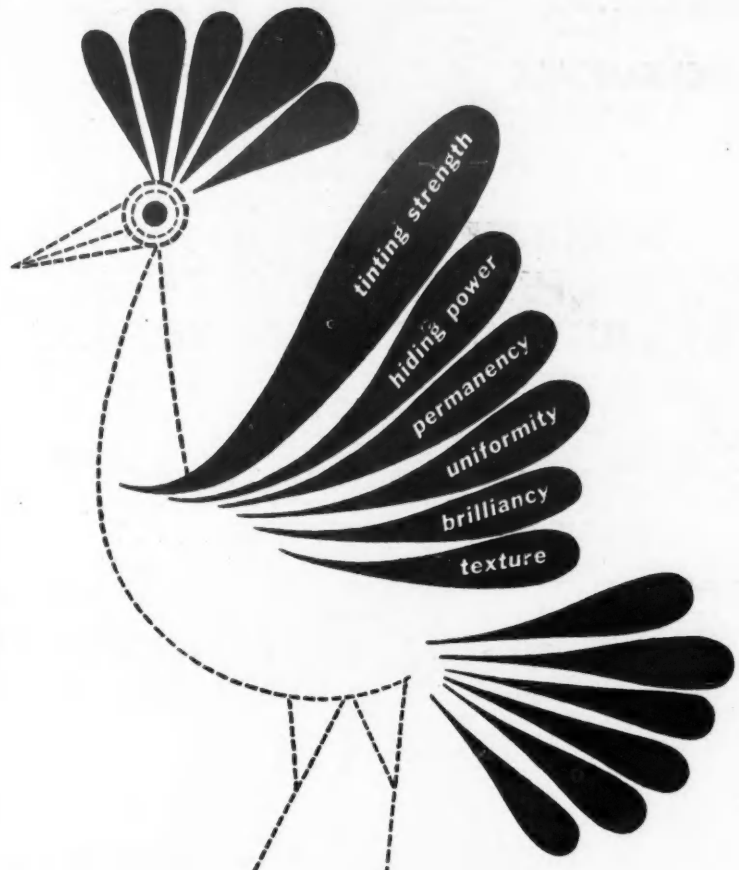
Parke, Davis Names Gorigin Sales Mgr. in Colon, Panama

Appointment of Eugene Boris Gorigin as sales manager of the Parke, Davis & Company's branch in Colon, Panama, has been announced. W. H. Bundesen, assistant to the vice-president of overseas operations, said Mr. Gorigin would succeed Fred Bratzel, who will return to the home office in Detroit, Mich., to assist the overseas division in its Latin-American operations.

The new sales manager will be responsible for Parke, Davis sales in twelve Latin-American countries which come under the supervision of E. Castano, Colon branch manager. Mr. Gorigin joined the Parke, Davis overseas division in January, 1953, and has completed six-months training in Detroit.



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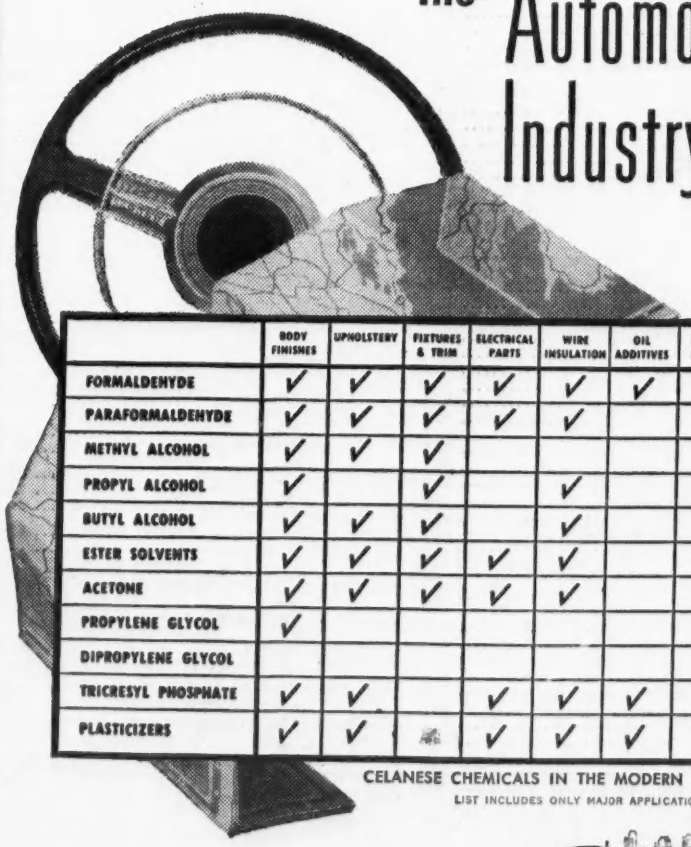

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